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SIXTEENTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

SIR, Emigration Office, 7th April 1856.

We have the honour to submit herewith our Report for the year 1855.

The first subject to which we shall advert is the emigration from the United Kingdom, which we shall divide into "unassisted," or that of which the expense is defrayed out of private or local funds, and "assisted," or that which is carried on by this Board with funds derived from the Colonies (at present the Australian only) to which the emigrants are sent.

Emigration. Appendices Nos. 1. to 14.

In the Appendix we place Tables showing the progress of emigration from the close of the Peninsular War to the end of 1855. During that period of 41 years it will be seen that no less than 4,293,765 persons have left the United Kingdom; but of these, 2,621,609, or over 61 per cent., have emigrated during the last nine years. For many years after the close of the War the emigration was inconsiderable. Thus during the fifteen years between 1816 and 1830 inclusive the greatest number who emigrated in any one year was 56,907, and the average of the whole period was only 24,582. In the next fifteen years ending with 1845 the average rose to 78,099; the largest emigration having been 128,344 in 1842. In 1846 the emigration reached 129,851. But in 1847, in consequence of the Irish famine, began the movement to which the name of "Exodus" has been applied, which in the eight years ending with 1854 carried away from the United Kingdom no less than 2,444,802 souls, or an average of 305,600 souls a year.

Analysis of emigration.

The largest emigration which has taken place was in 1852, when it amounted to 368,764 souls; in 1853 the number fell to 329,937; in 1854 to 323,429; and in

1855 it was only 176,807. Thus in 1855 it was less than half what it had been in 1852, and less than three fifths the average of the eight years ending with 1854. The causes of this great decrease are a matter of interesting consideration.

Irish emigration.

Upon referring to the records of past years, we find that the Irish emigration from the United Kingdom was calculated at—

1851 - - -	254,537
1852 - - -	224,997
1853 - - - -	192,609
1854 - - -	150,209

while in 1855 it amounted to only 78,854. Thus, while the decrease in the general emigration in 1854 amounted to 12·29 per cent., and in 1855 to 52·05, the decrease in the Irish emigration amounted in the same years to 33·23 and 64·95 per cent. It is to this portion of the emigration, therefore, that we must look in the first instance for the causes of decrease.

No doubt some weight is to be attributed to the opposition to Irish and Roman Catholic immigrants of the "Know-nothing" party in the United States; and something also is due to the demands during the last two years for the military service. But the decrease began before either of those causes was in operation, and though, therefore, they may have accelerated, they cannot be considered as having given rise to it. The real causes are to be found, first, in the diminution of the population from which emigrants are drawn, and, second, in the more favourable position of the labouring classes in Ireland.

Report of 6th May 1852.

In regard to the diminution of the population, we have on a former occasion stated the grounds on which we estimated the emigration from Ireland between 1841 and 1851 at not less than 1,289,000 souls, or more than three fourths of the whole decrease shown on the Census of March 1851. Between March 1851 and December 1854 not less than 800,000 more Irish quitted the country; making a total of upwards of 2,000,000 of souls, or nearly one fourth of the population of 1841, in 14 years. No country could continue such an efflux of its population without reducing the number so low as to add very sensibly to the value of the labour that remained behind. And accordingly we find the officers employed under the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland unanimous in testifying to the improve-

Improvement in condition of Irish labouring population.

ment of the condition of the labouring population. Thus the inspector in the south-eastern counties states, that "*continuous* employment is now easily obtained by all "skilled agricultural labourers;" that a considerable rise has taken place in the wages of farm and domestic servants hired by the year; and that, generally speaking, all the labouring classes are in a more independent position than at the corresponding period of last year. From the counties of Clare, Limerick, and part of Tipperary the inspector writes, that the wages paid last harvest were at "an unprecedentedly high rate;" that it is expected that during the present season the casual labourer will be again highly remunerated; and that the demand for labour continues active, and is gradually becoming more permanent. In the north-eastern counties it is stated that "throughout the country generally, "but particularly in the manufacturing districts, a change "for the better is manifest in the circumstances of the "poor;" while from the north and north-west we learn that the condition of the labourers continues to improve, and employment seems to be abundant. Only in the district comprising Galway, Roscommon, &c. has a "slight "downward tendency" of wages of agricultural labourers been experienced, which is attributed to the very favourable weather and consequent absence of pressure as to time; and it is added, that the situation of the labouring classes is nevertheless more favourable than last year, from a decline in the price of their principal articles of food.

It will be observed that all these reports speak of an improvement *as compared with last year;* and as each year, terminating with the last, had since 1850 continued to show a gradual improvement, it follows that the present state of the labouring population of Ireland, if compared with their state ten years ago, would show an advance which no one would have ventured to predict. It is not astonishing that under these circumstances emigration should have diminished; it is rather matter of surprise that it should continue as large as it is. A considerable proportion of those who now go are probably the relations of those who have gone before; a source of emigration which is obviously liable to be exhausted in the course of a very few years.

Principal causes of decrease of emigration.

That this is the principal as it is the most legitimate cause of the decrease we entertain no doubt; for it must be remembered that the expense of emigration from

Ireland to the United States has for many years been more than defrayed by the remittances sent home by persons settled in that country; and therefore that if distress and want of employment still continued to any great extent there would be nothing to prevent the emigration continuing at its former rate. The amounts remitted since 1848 (the first year in which we have any information) have been returned to us at upwards of 8,393,000*l.*, and during each of the last three they have been—

Money remitted by Settlers in North America.

1853 - - -	1,439,000*l.*
1854 - - - - -	1,730,000*l.*
1855 - - -	873,000*l.*

These amounts far exceed the whole expense of the Irish emigration to the American Continent in each of those years. Indeed in the year 1855 that expense can hardly be calculated at more than 279,000*l.*,* leaving an excess of 576,000*l.*, even assuming (what is far beyond the truth) that the whole emigration was paid for out of remittances. In 1854 the excess must have been much larger; probably more than a million sterling. We may repeat what we have stated on former occasions, that our returns of remittances do not profess to show the whole money sent home. They only comprise the returns furnished to us by the principal bankers and merchants connected with America, but are necessarily silent as to remittances through private channels.

Comparison of emigration to British North America and to the United States.

In examining the Return of Emigration in Appendix No. 1. it is impossible not to be struck with the difference in the progress of emigration to British North America and to the United States. In the earlier years the emigration proceeded rather to British North America than to the United States; so that between 1816 and 1834, of 669,725 persons who emigrated to the American continent, 402,301 went to British North America, and only 267,424 to the United States. Since 1835 the preponderance has been continually the other way; and of 3,053,294 persons who have emigrated in the 21 years between 1st January 1835 and 31st December 1855, 2,323,312 have gone to the United States, and only 729,982 to British North America.

---

* 63,270 souls = 54,000 Statute Adults at passage expenses

	£	s.	d.	
	4	10	0	each
	1	0	0	
	5	10	0	

The emigration to the British Colonies has, in fact, been for many years almost stationary. Thus, excluding the exceptional year 1847*, the annual emigration to those colonies between 1840 and the close of 1854 was on an average 36,101 persons; while the average of the nine years between 1st January 1830 and 31st December 1839, also excluding the exceptional year 1838,† was 35,132.

The increase of emigration to the United States as compared with that to British America was the necessary consequence of the facilities for employment offered by the two countries respectively. The restricted population and capital of the British Colonies could absorb but a small number of immigrants annually, and consequently as the emigration increased the additional emigrants were compelled to resort to the more extensive labour market of the United States. The current once established went on growing with the growing emigration, especially after the system of remittances and prepaid passages became general; so that during the last seven years the emigration to the United States was more than five and a half times as large as that to British America.

It may to some be matter of surprise, looking to the extraordinary progress made of late years by Canada, and especially by the western districts of it, that the number of emigrants to that part of the British possessions has not increased in a corresponding proportion. But such an increase, which we can hardly doubt has taken place, would first show itself by a diminution of the emigration across the Canadian frontier into the United States, and by the establishment of a counter current from the United States into Canada, rather than by an immediate increase in the arrivals by sea. A glance at the map will show that the shortest route to Canada, west of Lake Ontario, is through the State of New York; and although the unrivalled water communication of the St. Lawrence makes the route by that river in practice the cheapest and most desirable for emigrants, it will probably be some years before its advantages are fully known and sufficiently appreciated to give a new direction to the emigration. The American route has hitherto had a great advantage in the number and regularity of its periodical packets, especially of those

* The year of the Irish famine, when the emigration to British North America amounted to 109,680.

† The year of the Canadian rebellion, when the emigration to British North America fell off to 4,577.

propelled by steam. Steam vessels have more recently been put on the route of the St. Lawrence, and may be expected to contribute largely to its development.

Mortality on board emigrant ships.

Appendix No. 26.

During the year 1855 the mortality on board the ships which carried emigrants to the United States appears to have been very small. In 104 ships, which carried 42,354 emigrants to New York, the deaths are said to have been only 100 or ·23 per cent., while in 25 ships which carried 9,674 emigrants to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore the deaths are alleged to have been only 10 or ·10 per cent. In five ships which conveyed 1,477 emigrants to New Orleans the deaths are said to have been 4 or ·27 per cent. Although we have had to depend for these returns on the shipowners and masters, we see no reason to doubt their substantial correctness, and they are consistent with the report of the Secretary of State of the United States which has been published at Washington, and with such returns as we have been able to procure from other quarters. The reduced numbers in each vessel, and the improved circumstances of those who went out, are the most obvious explanation of this exemption from disease. We do not find, however, that the ratio of mortality was higher in the ships carrying a large number of passengers than in others, since in 19 ships which sailed for New York with upwards of 500 passengers each, and carrying in the whole 11,952 souls, the deaths were only 26 or ·21 per cent., while in 5 ships, carrying more than 500 passengers each, which sailed for Boston and Philadelphia, the deaths were only 3 out of 2,917 or ·10 per cent. When this result is compared with the great mortality produced by cholera and other diseases in former years it must be considered as eminently satisfactory. We subjoin a Table similar to what we have given in former Reports, showing the distribution of the mortality with reference to the numbers on board:—

No. in each Ship.	No. of Ships.	Total Passengers.	Average Passengers.	Deaths.	Per cent.
Under 300 -	28	6,304	225	17	·26
300 to 400 -	46	16,229	352	36	·22
400 to 500 -	36	16,103	447	32	·19
500 to 600 -	10	5,494	549	10	·18
600 to 700 -	11	7,019	638	14	·19
700 to 800 -	2	1,486	743	3	·20
800 to 900 -	1	870	870	2	·22
Total -	134	53,505	—	114	·21

Shipwrecks. Appendix No. 27.

In the Appendix we place a Return in continuation of those contained in our former Reports, showing the loss of life by the wreck of passenger ships during the year 1855. It will be seen that in this Return are included two ships to Australia, the "Iowa," which sailed 29th April 1854, and the "Guiding Star," which sailed 9th January 1855, and which have never since been heard of. The former of these belongs more properly to the losses of 1854, but when our Report for that year was written there was still hope that she might be safe. The latter was chartered by us, and had on board 481 emigrants, with officers and crew amounting to 62 persons, in all 543 souls. She was last spoken on 15th February a little to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. After that we are left to conjecture her fate. But as vessels which were making the passage between the Cape and Australia about the same time encountered very extensive fields of ice, and in some instances received severe damage, we cannot but suppose that her loss must be thus accounted for. In our charter-parties we stipulate that our passenger ships shall not go beyond a certain south latitude; but during 1855 the ice is said to have come unusually far to the north, so as to have rendered any such restriction virtually useless. Deep as is our regret in having to record this loss, we cannot but feel, that, having despatched to various colonies, during the fourteen years ending in December last, 686 ships carrying upwards of 200,000 persons without the loss of a single life by shipwreck, except in this instance, we have in reality great cause for thankfulness, notwithstanding the accident to the "Guiding Star."

Australian emigration.

In the emigration to Australia there has been a considerable falling off as compared with 1854, attributable to the principal causes which have affected the emigration to America. The returns of the two years show the following decrease:

	Assisted.	Unassisted.	Total.
1854 - -	41,065 -	42,172 -	83,237
1855 - -	28,016 -	24,293 -	52,309
Decrease -	13,049 -	17,879 -	30,928
per Cent. -	31·77 -	42·39 -	37·15

In regard to the unassisted emigration, we have but little to remark. The number of deaths in vessels to Victoria during the year is reported to have been only

Appendix No. 6.

133 on 20,958, or ·63 per cent. It will be seen by the returns in the Appendix, that the emigration consisted principally of persons accustomed to daily toil for their livelihood, and therefore likely to prove useful settlers in the colonies. The distribution of the sexes was to—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales -	1,278	1,172	2,450
Victoria - -	9,476	5,178	14,654
South Australia -	709	677	1,386
Western Australia -	37	40	77
Van Diemen's Land -	1,940	1,491	3,431
New Zealand - -	1,293	1,002	2,295
Total - -	14,733	9,560	24,293

a disparity which, as we shall show, we have made it a primary object to endeavour to correct.

Government emigration. Appendices Nos. 7 to 14.

Turning to the Government Emigration we have to state, that, during the year 1855, 88 emigrant ships were sent by the Board to the Australian colonies, carrying 28,016 souls. The details of the emigration are exhibited in the following table:—

Summary of Government emigration to Australia.

Destination.	No. of Ships.	No. of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children. M.	Children. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total.
New South Wales -	37	4,187	4,710	1,230	1,185	141	147	11,600
Victoria - -	19	1,465	3,725	404	684	55	85	6,418
South Australia -	34	2,880	5,115	812	916	118	106	9,947
Western Australia -	–	2	8	5	4	–	–	19
Van Diemen's Land	–		13	5	2	–	–	26
New Zealand -	–	2	3	1	–	–	–	6
Total - -	88	8,542	13,574	2,457	2,791	314	338	28,016

No emigration (with the exception of the above 19 persons, consisting of the families of convicts,) has been conducted by this Board to Western Australia, where the demand appeared to have been satisfied for the moment by the emigration of preceding years. A considerable emigration to Van Diemen's Land, and a small one to New Zealand, is conducted by the colonies concerned, without the agency of this Board. The emigrants to New South Wales and Victoria were to be distributed in the

following manner among the different ports of those colonies:—

Destination.	No. of Ships.	No. of Emigrants.						Total.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
New South Wales.								
Sydney - -	25	2,887	3,771	872	837	92	98	8,557
Moreton Bay -	8	1,050	817	294	297	41	43	2,542
Newcastle - -	2	250	122	64	51	8	6	501
Total - -	35	4,187	4,710	1,230	1,185	141	147	11,600
Victoria.								
Melbourne - -	9	630	2,050	221	363	19	37	3,320
Geelong - -	7	511	1,353	142	246	26	36	2,314
Portland Bay -	3	324	322	41	75	10	12	784
Total - -	19	1,465	3,725	404	684	55	85	6,418

Decrease of emigration.

The number of emigrants in 1855 is, it will be seen, considerably less than those of 1854, in which year this Board sent out 127 ships, carrying 41,065 persons. More recently the rate of emigration has been still further reduced. Though well provided with funds from all the three great importing colonies, the difficulty of procuring emigrants has prevented us from chartering for the first five months more than nine ships for New South Wales, five for Victoria, and six for South Australia. In England and Scotland this difficulty proceeds in part from the increased wages which are obtainable in this country, and in part from a temporary scarcity of employment in Victoria, which, though it appears to have had little effect on wages, has produced some distress, of which the accounts have reached the labouring population here. Meanwhile the colonists themselves object to receiving a disproportionate number of Irish, with whom alone it would be possible to fill the number of ships heretofore sent out to the different colonies.

Mortality.

The mortality during the year, in 72 ships, has been slight, amounting to ·37 per cent. on the adults, 3·31 on the children, and 1·01 on the whole number embarked. Our surgeons have performed their duties efficiently, though the demands of the war carried off some of our experienced officers, and obliged us to supply their places with untried persons. Out of eighty-eight ships, only three cases of serious complaint have occurred.

Selection of emigrants.

The selection of emigrants from England and Scotland is generally well spoken of; but objections have been raised from all the three colonies to the large proportion of Irish, and more especially of Irish single women, whom it has been necessary to send out. In South Australia the authorities have not been able to provide employment for this class of persons, and have therefore been obliged to support a number of them for some time in the various Government depôts. Great complaint has been made of this inconvenience, which requires us to state the grounds on which we have proceeded.

Colonial complaints of Irish females, and reasons for their selection.

In the first place we must point out, that in conducting a large colonial emigration two objects must be kept in view, which, though generally, are not always coincident. The one is to supply the colonial employers with that class of labour which they require immediately, either for their comfort or to maintain the production on which they are dependent for their own profits; the other is, to lay the foundation of a large and thriving community. For the first purpose it would only be necessary to send so many females, habituated to certain definite occupations, as are required for the practice of those occupations in the colony. All who arrive beyond this number are, as far as employment goes, an inconvenient and expensive excess. But for the second purpose,—for the increase of a well-ordered population,—it is absolutely necessary that the female immigration should bear as close a proportion as possible to that of males. Obvious as it is, it is not always kept in mind, that for the permanent growth of a colonial population every single man who is sent out in excess of the number of single women is absolutely useless. He is a mere sojourner, furnishing a temporary convenience to his employer, and, while he lives, increasing to the extent of his individual labour the annual produce of the colony, but leaving nothing to replace him when he dies. And to the morality of the colony we need hardly observe an overwhelming excess of men is fraught with the greatest danger. To this the colonial authorities are in general keenly alive; and while they have constantly mentioned the urgent colonial want of female domestic servants, they have still more urgently pressed on the Home Government, that in order to counterbalance the spontaneous influx of males a female immigration must be carried on by Government, not as a mere convenience or means of profit, but as a moral necessity.

In this aspect, until receiving positive instructions to the contrary, we have felt bound to view it; and, finding ourselves totally unable to obtain trained domestic servants, or, indeed, any adequate number of English single women, we have unhesitatingly had recourse to Ireland, where large numbers of women are anxious to emigrate, who are used to farm work, and, though not so tidy or instructed as might be wished, have been frequently described as ready to learn, and of remarkably good moral character.

We have been made aware from time to time that this class of persons were not what employers of labour desired, and finally that many of them remained for a long time in the Government depôt; but we did not arrest their emigration until the Governor of South Australia stated his distinct opinion that in that colony (where the disproportion of males is less marked than in New South Wales or Victoria) it was better to send no single females at all than Irishwomen of this class. We collect, from the report of a debate in the Legislative Council, that their religion (most of them being Roman Catholics) was among the causes which prevented their obtaining employment. For this objection we were, of course, wholly unprepared.

Tables are placed in the Appendix which show the gradual increase of the sums annually paid by residents in Australia in order to assist the emigration of their friends in England. The Irish are the principal depositors.

Money paid by settlers in Australia for assisting emigration of friends.

Appendix No. 28.

Passengers' Act.

When our report of last year was submitted to Lord John Russell, a Bill was before Parliament for the Amendment of the Passengers' Act, 1852, based on the recommendations of a committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1854. This bill was passed into a law on 14th August, and came into operation on 1st October 1855. The principal alterations introduced by it are:

Passengers' Act.

Principal alterations in Act of 1855.

1. A reduction of the number of passengers required to bring a ship within the operation of the Act.
2. A reduction of the age of a "statute adult" from 14 to 12 years.
3. A distinction between the upper and lower passenger deck.
4. An increase of the space allowed to passengers.

5. A definition of the exemption of mail steamers.
6. An improvement of the dietary scale.
7. An increase in the amount of detention money.
8. A control of emigrant runners.

The law has been too short a time in operation to allow us to form an opinion as to its working; but, looking to the result of former amendments in the same direction, it may be assumed that those now introduced will tend to make the emigration healthier and more satisfactory.

Prosecutions. The following prosecutions were instituted during 1855 for infractions of the Passengers' Act.

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Liverpool	Hesecher, D.	Breach of 61st section of Passengers' Act, 1852.	Fined 20*l.*
	Collinson, Thos.	Breaches of 61st & 64th sections.	Fined 25*l.*
	Lane, George	Breaches of 64th, 65th, and 66th sections.	No conviction.
	Bannatyne, Ninian	Breach of 90th section	Fined 50*l.*
	Rich, H. S.	Breach of 12th section	Fined 10*l.*
	M'Donnell, Chas.	Breaches of 40th, 58th, and 90th sections.	No conviction.
	Hutchinson, Chas.	Breach of 90th section	Case dismissed.
	Peabody, Enoch	ditto ditto	Ditto.
	Clark, James	Breaches of 32d and 33d sections.	Fined 5*l.*
	M'Gunnell, Rob.	Breach of 48th section of Passengers' Act, 1855.	Convicted. To find complainant a passage in another ship. To pay him detention money, and 1*l.* compensation.
	Redlich, Louis	Breach of 66th section	Fined 20*l.*
	Killeen, Michael	Breach of 75th section	Fined 5*l.*
	Hill, Samuel		Ditto.
	Finnally, Patrick		Case dismissed.
	Kelly, Thomas		Fined 1*l.*
	Lockwood, Henry		Case dismissed.
	Cahill, David		Fined 1*l.*
	Magee, Philip		Fined 1*l.* & costs.
	Bird, Charles		Ditto.
	Green, Adam		Ditto.
	Dwyer, Daniel		Ditto.
	Golding, Michael		No conviction.
	Gleeson, Michael		Ditto.
	Martin, James		Fined 1*l.* & costs.
	Gray, David		Acquitted with a caution.
London	Smidth, Jacob	Breach of 71st section	Fined 50*l.* In default of payment was committed for three months imprisonment with hard labour.
Plymouth	Fahy, Mary	Breach of 83d section	Fined 2*l.* In default ten days imprisonment.
Southampton	Tully, Mary	Breach of 71st section of Passengers' Act, 1852.	Fined 2*l.* In default one month's imprisonment.
	Brennan, William, and Ryan, Bridget	Breach of 83d section of Passengers' Act, 1855.	Ditto.

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Glasgow - -	Thomson, Robert -	Breach of 64th section of Passengers' Act, 1852.	Fined 5*l.*
Belfast - -	Peters, James -	Breach of 45th section -	Fined 1*l.* 12*s.*, subsistence money, and 2*s.* costs.
Cork - -	Barrett, Patrick -	Breach of 68th section -	Ordered to pay 1*l.*, to compensate emigrants for detention.
Dublin - -	Ryan, Edmond -	Breach of 71st section -	Fined 2*l.*
Limerick -	Stapleton, Patrick	Ditto ditto -	Fined 20*l.* In default 3 months imprisonment with hard labour.
Londonderry -	Corscaden & Co. -	Breach of 88th section -	Magistrate considered the case not to come within the act.
	M'Gowan, Jas. -	Breach of 61st section -	Fined 20*l.*
	Brennan, John -	Ditto ditto -	Ditto.
	Gibson, Alexander	Ditto ditto -	Ditto.
Tralee - -	O'Connell, Jeremiah	Ditto ditto -	Not proved.
Waterford -	M'Grath, John -	Breach of 75th section of Passengers' Act, 1855.	Withdrawn by permission of Emigration Commissioners.

The following amounts have also been recovered for emigrants by the intervention of the emigration officers :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
At Liverpool - -	297	8	0
London - - -	28	8	0
Glasgow - -	65	13	0
Belfast - - -	0	8	0
Limerick - -	34	16	0
	426	13	0

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following Table exhibits the quantity of land sold in New South Wales during the year 1854 :— Land sales and revenue.

——	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.	Total Amount of Purchase Money.
		A. R. P.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Town Lots - -	3,108	1,542 3 13 5/12	63 17 8½	98,564 14 5
Suburban Lots -	1,503	21,726 0 28 6/12	3 18 6	85,292 13 8
Country Lots -	846	59,321 1 25	1 9 2¼	86,590 4 5
Special Country Lots	23	806 0 13	2 0 5½	1,631 6 5
Total -	5,480	83,396 1 39 11/12	3 5 2¾	272,078 18 11

The following are the receipts from leases, licences, and quit rents:—

	£	s.	d.
Leases - - -	21,493	16	11
Licences - - -	29,011	15	0
Quit Rents - -	2,407	7	3
Total - -	£52,912	19	2

The total receipts on account of the land revenue were therefore 324,991*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* But, as appears by the Report accompanying the Blue Book for 1854, the gross territorial revenue amounted to 557,735*l.*, of which, however, 214,679*l.* was borrowed; and on the 1st of January 1855 the immigration debt amounted to 372,000*l.* for which interest was payable at the rate of 4*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* per cent. per annum.

Statistical returns from the colony. Appendices Nos. 29 to 40.

We place in the Appendix statistical returns of the progress of the colony.

The gross general revenue of 1854 amounted to 1,239,147*l.*, of which 234,678*l.* was borrowed; but the actual receipts were 175,743*l.*, or about 21 per cent. in excess of the previous year. The expenditure in 1854 amounted to 1,136,568*l.*, being an increase of 66 per cent. on that of 1853, occasioned chiefly by an outlay on public works and immigration, but partly by the rise in the price of labour and subsistence, the result of the gold discoveries.

In the public works expenditure is included the charge for the defence of Sydney harbour and city. That object is now secured by works at the entrance of Port Jackson on the middle and south heads, and also nearer the town. The Governor had also been able to raise volunteer corps, who are reported as able to manœuvre steadily in connexion with the regular troops.

Since last year the machinery of the mint has been perfected, and is now at work.

In the exports of 1854, which in value were somewhat less than the previous year, there was a large increase in wool. The export of this article amounted to upwards of 18 millions of pounds, valued at 1,181,956*l.*, which was an increase of 15 per cent. on the quantity exported in 1853, and 92·90 on that of 1845, when it was about 10 millions of pounds, valued at 612,705*l.*

In tallow there was a falling off in 1854, attributable to the increased value of live stock, the export being 48,268 cwt. only against 64,485 cwt. in 1853. The value of the gold exported in 1854 was 773,209*l.*, which was less by more than a million than in 1853. As regards the cultivated land, it is stated that in 1854 there were only 74,537 acres under wheat, and that to provide food sufficient for the population there should have been under corn tillage as many as 112,000 acres of average land. The colony, therefore, is more than ever dependent upon other countries for its supply of corn.

The coal trade is stated to be on the increase, and likely to derive a great impulse from the railway now in course of construction at Newcastle.

Regulations for the demise of mineral lands not auriferous Appendix No. 41.

We insert in the Appendix a despatch proposing certain regulations for the demise of mineral lands not auriferous, especially coal fields. They contemplate a lease of the land for 21 years, terminable at the option of the holder, on giving six months' notice at the end of 7 or 14 years, and liable to forfeiture if at any time the quantity of coal raised during the whole year shall be less than 10,000 tons. The rent for the surface soil to be 5*s.* per acre, and the royalty not less than 6*d.* per ton, to be further increased by 3*d.* additional at the end of each septennial period. The lease to be competed for at auction, and the biddings to be for the royalty.

To these regulations we saw no objection; but since the Imperial Act of last session (the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 56.), relative to the waste lands of Australia, has conferred upon the local legislatures the power to amend or repeal Orders in Council, the subject is now exclusively fontheir consideration.

We understand that the local Government has recently taken upon itself the interest and liabilities of the railway companies known as the Sydney and Hunter river companies, and we have been requested to make arrangements, in concert with Mr. Flower, the London agent, for shipping in our vessels some portion of the rolling stock intended for the use of these important public works.

Regulations for lease of lands at Port Curtis. Appendix No. 42

We also insert in the Appendix a regulation for the occupation under annual lease of the lands situated at Port Curtis in the counties of Clinton, Deas Thomson, and Livingstone.

VICTORIA.

Land sales and revenue.

The colonial returns of land sales in Victoria have been slightly altered in their form. They exhibit the following results for 1854:

	Area offered for Sale.	Area alienated.	Amount realized.	Average per Acre.	Deposits forfeited.
Sold by Auction:	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town Lands	- - -	1,515 3 39	372,667 0 7	245 16 5	3,860 17 6
Suburban Lands	- - -	27,339 2 1	207,338 16 11	7 11 8	2,841 19 0
Special Country Lands	- - -	48,022 3 8	166,371 9 8	3 16 4	3,322 5 0
Country Lands	- - -	240,290 1 22	527,488 15 8	2 3 11	3,272 1 0
Total	433,713 3 1	317,168 2 30	1,273,866 2 16	4 0 4	13,297 2 6
Alienated by selection	- - -	31,958 3 1	46,783 16 1	—	—
Alienated under pre-emptive rights	- - -	55,344 2 10	58,209 0 0	—	—
Total alienations	- - -	404,472 0 1	1,378,858 18 11	—	—

Appendix No. 43.

In an official return, which we place in the Appendix, the whole receipts from the territorial revenue are stated (somewhat differently) at 1,426,448*l.*, in which are included 47,627*l.* received on account of leases and licences to occupy crown land.

Complaint of improperly carrying out Squatting Order in Council.

Great complaints have been made, and are supported by the authority of a colonial commission, that the local Government, in carrying out the provisions of what is called the Squatting Order in Council, has locked up the lands of the colony from sale; and in particular that the quantity of land exposed to sale near the gold fields is insufficient. The latter statement is denied by the officers whose conduct is impugned by it. With regard to the former, it will be seen that, in the single year 1854, 317,168 acres of land were bought at public auction, in a colony of which the population was estimated by the Governor at 273,792 persons.

Report of Commissioners on pastoral lands.

A commission has also reported upon the proper mode of dealing with the pastoral lands of the colony, at present occupied under the provisions of the above Order in Council; but the opinions of the members of the commission differ considerably, and nothing has been yet done on the subject.

Decrease of production of gold.

It appears established that at the beginning of 1855 the production of gold had fallen off both absolutely and

still more remarkably in proportion to the number of the persons at work. The report of the colonial commission last-mentioned gives the following figures:—

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Value of all the gold exported, by estimate - -	£14,866,799	£11,588,782	£8,770,796
Valuation, per oz. - -	70*s.*	75*s.*	80*s.*
Population in the gold fields of the whole colony -	35,000	73,000	100,000

The exports of 1855 are at about the same rate as in 1854, being for the first eight months, at 80*s.* an ounce, of the value of 6,736,956*l.* Exports.

The miners appear to consider that the richest localities have been discovered and overrun; but this is of course conjecture, and improved processes are beginning to compensate in some measure for the decreasing yield. The old practice of digging up and washing a few feet of the surface gravel is now almost entirely abandoned to the Chinese. Of the other miners, those who work on their own account, and are called "individual miners," usually form themselves into a rude kind of co-partnership, and sink shafts, sometimes nearly 200 feet in depth, till they reach the stratum which is supposed to be charged with gold. At Ballarat, say the commissioners, "The idea generally pervading the mind "of the miners is to this effect, that there is a lead "or particular direction of the main charge or accumula-"tion of gold formed by the inpourings in former "times from the surrounding country. This lead takes "a wholly irregular and uncertain direction. It is not "found in directions at all conformable to the lines of "lowest level in the present valleys. "The gutter" "is a term applied to a supposed central line of this "'lead,' into which, as into a groove or ditch, the main "mass of the gold had been brought together. The "grand object is to strike upon the lead, and catch the "gutter, when the rewards are sometimes of a very "stimulative character." Gold fields.

The manœuvres may easily be imagined by which each man endeavours to gain the opportunity of shaping his own course by the labours of his neighbours, holding his claim in hand, or, as the phrase is, "shepherding" it,

until their experiments have shown whether it is worth the expense of a trial.

Puddling machines.

"Puddling-machines," which are contrivances for washing the soil by horse-power, appear to be numerous and valuable. But little progress has been made in quartz crushing, and the opinion of the commissioners is not very favourable to the prospects of English companies. Besides other difficulties, they are regarded with hostility by the miners, partly from the fear that they may monopolize the auriferous land, and partly from their imagined tendency to undermine the independence of "individual miners," by offering them a larger sum in the way of wages than they can earn for themselves by raising gold on their own account. A prejudice so fantastic cannot, as the commissioners anticipate, last very long in the face of successful operations and high profits; but while it lasts it must be inconvenient.

Chinese Immigration.

We mentioned in our last Report that in the early part of 1854 nearly 3,000 Chinese had arrived in Victoria. In the early part of 1855 there were 10,000 in the colony, and one of them announced to the commission that "all" were coming. They bring no women, and all proceed to the gold fields. They are accused of thieving, gambling, and other vices, with a tendency to break local rules of which probably they do not comprehend the necessity. Their facility of combination is also remarked. But it is added, "their disposition is "remarkably quiet." An Act, however, has been passed, calculated to repress the immigration.

The mode of levying a revenue on gold by way of a licefice duty has been, at the recommendation of the commission, abandoned. Instead of it an export duty is imposed of 2*s.* 6*d.* an ounce, and the miner is expected to pay 1*l.* per annum for what is called a "miner's right," without which he cannot legally dig for gold, or exercise any other occupation on the gold fields.

Immigration. Appendices Nos. 44 to 48.

The subject of immigration is treated of elsewhere. We place in the Appendix a detailed Return of the unassisted immigrants who arrived in each quarter of 1855. Also Returns showing the immigration, emigration, amount of exports of gold, population at the gold fields, &c. The commercial embarrassments which have arisen in Victoria during 1855 issued in some temporary want of employment. Wages, however, seem to be little affected.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Land sales.

The revenue derived from the sale of land in 1854 was the largest yet received from this source in any given year. There were sold 213,925 acres realizing the sum of 377,303*l.*, being 62,871*l.* in excess of 1853. Of this quantity, 173,974 acres were sold by auction, at an average of 1*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* per acre, and 39,951 acres by private contract, at an average of 1*l.* 2*s.* per acre. To meet this demand, great exertions were made in the survey department, and 313,949 acres were surveyed, at a cost of 7*d.* per acre. The extent of the alienated land is 1,217,323 acres, and of unalienated about 196 millions of acres. The "runs" occupied under 14 years' leases, extend over 10 millions of acres, and maintain upwards of a million and a half of sheep besides other cattle. The agricultural progress of the colony is shown by the following extract from the report accompanying the blue book for 1854.

Number of acres occupied and the number under cultivation.

"The number of acres occupied is now throughout "the colony 663,423, of which 129,692 are under cultiva- "tion with the following crops:—

Wheat	89,945 acres.
Oats	4,359 „
Barley	6,454 „
Hay	23,402 „
Maize	43 „
Potatoes	1,712 „
Vineyards	409 „
Orchards	451 „
Other crops	391 „

"Upon these lands there are kept or depastured, "irrespective of the cattle roaming on the waste lands "under leases to stockholders for 14 years, 10,184 horses, "29,638 cows, 21,923 bullocks, 22,659 calves, 193,749 "sheep, 830 goats, and 17,343 swine.

"The total value of the grain, flour, hay, potatoes, "butter, cheese, and other farm produce exported in the "year 1854 amounted to 411,978*l.*, of which grain "made up 40,717*l.*, flour and bran 275,550*l.*, and hay "83,289*l.*

"The weight of the prize cereals at the agricultural "exhibition of 1855 was, wheat 64 lbs. 14 oz., 65 lbs. "12 oz., 64 lbs. 15 oz.,—oats 44 lbs. 2 oz., 41 lbs. 13 oz.; "—and barley 59 lbs. 2 oz., 54 lbs. 14 oz., the bushel "measure."

Imports and general revenue.

The imports of 1854 were valued at 2,054,453*l.*, and the exports at 1,322,822*l.*, of which 499,718*l.* was in bullion. The general revenue during the same period was in a very flourishing state; the total receipts amounted to 449,429*l.*, which, with a previous balance of 143,240*l.*, increased the income to 592,670*l.* Against this, the expenditure in 1854 was 393,288*l.* leaving a balance of 199,382*l.* for the service of last year. Besides an outlay of 58,333*l.* on various improvements, there was expended 64,000*l.* on the Adelaide City and Port Railway, 92,000*l.* on the main, and 12,648*l.* on the district roads of the colony.

Emigration remittances.

The amount remitted to us in 1855 was 115,000*l.*, which, with interest, may be taken at 120,000*l.*; but we commenced the year with a balance in hand of a like sum; making together 240,000*l.* in round numbers as the sum available for emigration from the commencement of 1855. Of this there was expended during the year about 147,000*l.*. leaving about 93,000*l.* as the balance available for the present year.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Land sales and revenue.

The quantity of land sold in Western Australia during the year 1854 is exhibited by the following Table:—

—	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Average Price per Acre.	Amount realised.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Town Lots - -	65	41 0 22	24 0 2¼	987 14 0
Suburban Lots -	12	49 3 9	4 16 1½	239 8 0
Country Lots - -	88	2,142 0 0	1 0 8¾	2,221 17 0
Special Country Lots	—	—	—	—
Total - -	165	2,232 3 31	1 0 10½	3,448 19 0

The receipts from leases and licences were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Leases - - - -	2,495	13	9
Licences - - -	*488	8	3
	£2,984	2	0

Making a total of 6,433*l.* 1*s.*

* 71*l.* 10*s.* of this amount was received for licences to cut timber.

The accounts of the colony are satisfactory. The quantity of land brought into cultivation and the stock depastured are largely increased, and sufficient to meet the increased demand arising from the introduction of convicts, military pensioners, and free emigrants. Prospects of colony.

The exports, especially of timber, have also increased but in mining little progress has been made. The Governor states that "the want of capital to con- "tinue the working of the Geraldine copper mine is "much to be deplored, especially looking at the high "price realized for the last 30 tons, of 34*l.* per ton, "lately exported."

With regard to the social condition of the colony, the Governor makes the following statement: "There are "now 3,000 convicts scattered throughout this colony, "and such is the peaceful reality prevailing, accom- "panied by the full exercise of the social obligations of "civilized life, that a stranger travelling through the "colony would never feel himself in a penal settlement "other than by the mere circumstance of meeting "parties peaceably engaged in repairing roads or exe- "cuting public works of utility, and I affirm that life "and property are felt to be equally as secure here as "in any other portion of the British empire."

We insert in the Appendix the Surveyor General's report of progress in geographical and topographical knowledge for the half year ending 31st December 1854. It will be found to contain some interesting accounts of two exploring expeditions into the interior, and to show that the colony is deriving great benefit from the construction of roads and bridges, which works are very much facilitated by the presence of convicts. Surveyor Generai's report. Appendix No. 49.

The report is accompanied by tracings showing the latest surveys and sites of settlements selected for military pensioners. The latter would appear to have been commenced successfully. We ought not to omit to notice the very efficient manner in which the work of the survey department is carried on under the direction of Mr. Roe, the Surveyor General.

The free emigration to this colony has been attended with considerable difficulty.

In a report from this Board of the 17th September last, which, for the convenience of reference, we place in the Appendix, a history is given of the Emigration since July 1848, when Earl Grey first announced the intention of Government to send to colonies receiving con- Emigration. Appendix No. 50.

victs a proportion of free persons. In that report, besides adverting to the present position of the Home Government in consequence of the promise, of which the colonists insist upon the fulfilment, we explained the difficulties which we experience in conducting this emigration. We pointed out that Western Australia was not as advantageous a destination for emigrants as the other Australian colonies, and that it is very doubtful whether an ordinary English or Scotch labourer would improve his situation by going there, seeing the competition he has to encounter from the ticket-of-leave holders. We further stated, that as regards a selection of females, our difficulties were even greater since we are unable to furnish a sufficient supply of eligible persons of that class for the more favoured colonies. But a communication recently received from the colony will tend to facilitate our arrangements in that respect. Mr. Kennedy, the present Governor of Western Australia, does not object to receive Irish females. He says, of those already sent out by this Board, that they "are "universally well spoken of as a most useful and well-"conducted class." It is with much satisfaction that we quote this testimony, since from Ireland we can generally obtain a supply of single females; and we shall now feel no hesitation in selecting a limited number for Western Australia. We were the more anxious for their introduction to this colony on account of the existing disproportion of the sexes, which would be likely to be further increased by additional arrivals of convicts. During the year we sent to Western Australia, under the recommendation of the Governor, 119 persons, consisting of the relatives of convicts in the colony. We are now engaged in sending off a small party, less than 100, of free emigrants, who we propose should be followed in the course of the summer by another party of the same number.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Land sales and revenue.

The land revenue of Van Diemen's Land in 1854 amounted to 112,225*l.* There were sold 32,433 A. 1 R. 30 P. of country allotments, realizing 34,157*l.* 11*s.*, at an average price of 1*l.* 1*s.* 0¾*d.* per acre, and 2,245 A. 2 R. 31¾ P. of town and suburban allotments, realizing 41,962*l.* 7*s.*, at an average price per acre of 18*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.* There was received 29,152*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* for 2,284,214 acres of land,

held under depasturing licences. In the Appendix will be found a Return showing all the sources from which the land revenue of 1854 was derived, and also various Statistical Returns indicating the progress of the colony. Appendices Nos. 51 to 55. Statistical returns from the colony.

It will be seen that the imports amounted to 2,604,680*l.*, of which 1,776,694*l.* came from Great Britain; that the exports amounted to 1,433,021*l.*, the principal articles being wool, oil, timber, cattle, flour, and grain. The extent of land under cultivation amounted in 1854 to 127,732 acres, and the number of sheep was 1,831,308.

A new country in the direction of Macquarie Harbour and Port Davey has been opened by a line of road over the Derwent River at Dunrobin near Hamilton. Report on a new country opened in direction of Macquarie Harbour and Port Davey.

In the Appendix is inserted Major Cotton's Report upon this country. It is intended to carry on the road to Lake Pedder, twenty-five miles distant from Port Davey. Appendix No. 56.

Sir Henry Young has reported a recent visit which he had made to the Aborigines located at Oyster Cove. It is stated, that although the rations are on a most liberal scale, and every care is taken of these people, the number did not then exceed sixteen; and it is obvious that in the course of a very few years the race will be wholly extinct. The gradual decay of the Aborigines will be seen by the following statement:—

In 1815 the number of the Aborigines was 5,000. Aborigines. These were reduced

in 1835	to	111,
in 1845	to	45,
and in 1855	to	16.

The Governor has given the following account of the land question: Governor's account of the land question.

"The Crown lands have not fallen to the proprietor-
"ship of a class of small freeholders or yeomanry, nor,
"as yet, are the tenantry under private landlords nu-
"merous in the aggregate, or extensively spread over
"their land. The Imperial Land Sales Act of Parlia-
"ment regulating the alienation of Crown lands by
"public auction, came into local operation only in De-
"cember 1853, the convict system having caused the
"Land Sales Act of Parliament to be in abeyance until
"that date. The local regulations of November 1851,
"now repealed, as respects future disposal of land, but
"under which large blocks of land were extensively
"alienated on terms of low rents, credit for the purchase
"money, pre-emption, right of purchase, and privileges

" of quiet possession for a long term of years of ten times
" the area rented, will, it is probable, postpone for many
" years to come the opening of lands to future emigrants,
" which lands, if now available for sale in smaller blocks,
" would facilitate the settlement of a numerous and
" valuable class of freeholders."

This colony, therefore, may be cited as another instance of the mischief which results from an improvident alienation of Crown lands.

NEW ZEALAND.

We stated in our Report of last year, that the legislature of New Zealand had, under authority of the Constitutional Act of 1852, passed an Act called the " Provincial Waste Lands Act, 1854," empowering the superintendent and council of each province to make laws for regulating the disposal of the waste lands within it; and we placed in the Appendix to that Report the regulations established in consequence in the province of Auckland. Since that date the only other province which has enacted any land regulations is the province of Wellington. We place in the Appendix a copy of those regulations. In the other provinces (except Canterbury and Otago) the land regulations are those established by the Governor's proclamation of 4th March 1853, under the power vested in him for that purpose by the Constitutional Act. A copy of these regulations was printed in the Appendix to our General Report of 27th April 1854.

Land regulations in province of Wellington.

Appendix No. 57.

There was no emigration to New Zealand under the control of this Board in 1855. Emigration to that colony is, we believe, assisted through the channel of private agents appointed by the several provinces for that purpose. We have, however, no official knowledge on the subject, nor have even the names of the agents been reported to us. The whole number of emigrants who sailed for New Zealand in 1855 was 2,301.

Emigration.

CANADA.

The number of emigrants who sailed for Canada in 1855 was 20,207, to which are to be added 36 births on the passage, making a total of 20,243. The deaths on the passage were 97, and in quarantine 36; in all 133; equal on the whole number to a mortality of ·65 per cent.

Emigration.

The number of immigrants into Canada in 1854 having been 52,365, the decrease was 32,122.

Country emigrants sailed from.

Of these there were natives of

	1854.	1855.
England - -	7,353	4,310
Ireland - -	20,269	5,691
Scotland - -	7,186	5,348
Germany - -	11,034	3,815
Norway - -	5,811	1,288

Showing a decrease in the Irish Emigration of 72 per cent., in the German of 65·43, and in the Norwegian of 77·84 per cent.

Mortality.

Of the 133 deaths on the passage and in quarantine there occurred in the emigration from

Liverpool - - -	50	=	1·29 per cent.
Other English ports -	17	=	·57 „
Ireland - - - -	8	=	·19 „
Scotland - - - -	19	=	·38 „
Germany - - -	30	=	·83 „
Norway - - - -	9	=	·70 „
	133		

The emigration may therefore be considered as on the whole satisfactorily healthy.

Immigration.

Including cabin passengers, and passengers from the lower provinces, the whole number landed at Quebec was 21,274. It is calculated that of these there went to the United States 5,500; but, on the other hand, that there entered Canada from the States not less than 10,000, making the addition to the population of Canada during the year 25,774, of whom, it is supposed, that nine-tenths, or about 23,000, proceeded to Western or Upper Canada.

Route of immigrants.

The progress of railroads and other means of internal communication is continually adding to the advantages offered by the St. Lawrence route to emigrants proceeding to the west. The Ontario and Simcoe railroad, opened last spring, affords, in connection with a line of steamers on lake Huron, an easy means of transit to the principal towns on lake Michigan, while the journey in the lower part of the province has been facilitated by the opening of the Grand Trunk railway from Montreal to Brockville. It is calculated that in the course of the present season emigrants will

reach Toronto or Hamilton from Quebec (which formerly occupied three or four days) in from 36 to 40 hours.

Extract of Mr. Buchanan's report on prospects of colony.

In respect to the prospect for emigrants to Canada during the present year the account given by the Immigration Agent at Quebec is not encouraging. "With "reference to the prospects of 1856," he says, "I regret "to say that many of the causes to which I had occasion "to allude in my report of last year continue to exist, "more particularly in this section of the province, where "the labour market has not only been extremely de- "pressed, but the immigrants had great difficulty through- "out the summer in procuring suitable employment. In "the western section of the province, to which nine-tenths "of our emigrants proceed, prospects and appearances "are, on the whole, much more favourable." In confirmation of this opinion, Mr. Buchanan annexes the following report from Mr. Hawke, the Immigration agent for Western Canada.

Extract of Mr. Hawke's report on prospects of colony.

"With reference to the prospects of employment for "unskilled labourers during the ensuing year," says Mr. Hawke, "I would beg to observe that they are not "so promising as I could desire. Many of our railroads "are nearly completed, and the labourers that have been "employed in their construction will have to seek for "employment elsewhere. For a short time this will cause "a reduction of wages; but as soon as the surplus la- "bourers scatter themselves throughout our wide-spread "and prosperous districts in the interior, they will as- "sume their former state. As I do not anticipate any "considerable addition to this class from emigration, I "do not apprehend any difficulty in disposing of all emi- "grants in search of work who may come to this section "of Canada.

"As to skilled labourers, in which class I include good "farm servants, male and female, there is every prospect "of their finding employment at good wages.

"Houses are being erected in almost every town, city, "and village in Upper Canada; and as the farmers have "enjoyed a very unusual degree of prosperity for several "years past, farm improvements, and extended as well "as superior cultivation, have become almost universal. "I am therefore of opinion that all mechanics, such "as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, tailors, carpenters, "masons, bricklayers, shoemakers, &c., as well as "agricultural servants, who are likely to seek employ- "ment in Upper Canada in 1856, will be able to obtain

" it, and that farmers who know how to cultivate
" their own land will find farms suitable to their means,
" and, if prudent and industrious, will be sure to
" succeed."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Immigration.

The immigration into New Brunswick in 1855 amounted to only 1,405, being a decrease as compared with 1854 of 2,213, or more than 61 per cent. Only three deaths occurred on the voyage or in quarantine, equal to ·21 per cent., and of these deaths one was from an accident, one of a child from measles, and the remaining one was that of an old and infirm person. It is stated, and the almost absence of mortality proves the fact, that on board the line of vessels in which this emigration is carried on the emigrants are treated with great care and kindness.

Even of the small number of immigrants who reached New Brunswick in 1855, a large proportion, it is said, proceeded to the United States, and the emigration agent expresses his belief that during the whole of the year there was a continuous stream of emigration from the province. The depression which had prevailed in the ship building business, and the suspension of all work on the railroads, may be considered as the most efficient causes of this emigration from the province.

Extract of Mr. Perley's report.

In respect to the future, Mr. Perley says, " under
" present circumstances it appears to me that the
" existing population is sufficient for the amount of
" labour to be performed, and until material changes
" take place in the business and affairs of the province
" I can hold out little or no encouragement to emigrant
" of the labouring class."

NOVA SCOTIA and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

No reports.

From Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island there have been no reports connected with immigration, and we therefore infer that in 1855, as in former years, there was either no immigration at all, or so little as not to call for any notice. Neither have we any information as to any immigration into Newfoundland.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL.

Cape land regulations.

The regulations for the disposal of land in both districts have lately been changed. Formerly, at the Cape, crown lands were granted to tenants, who were liable for annual quit rents; but in course of time these rents being in arrear, the liability was commuted, and they obtained freehold titles. In 1843 the system was changed, and regulations were then introduced for the sale of land at an upset price of 2*s.* an acre. In our general report for 1844 will be found a full explanation of the original system, and the changes which it underwent. In the past year, the Cape legislature, which now has the control of the public lands, has rescinded the regulations of 1843, and again introduced the system previously in force, with certain modifications. We have not yet received a copy of the existing rules as finally adopted, and therefore, on the present occasion merely mention the fact, that there has been a change of system, but without entering into particulars.

Natal land regulations.

In Natal a like alteration has been under consideration, but had not been finally decided upon at the date of the latest advices from the settlement. The land question has been one of great difficulty, on account of the numerous complicated claims on the part of the Boers, and also of the large number of natives who now are located within the district.

The whole area is assumed to contain about twelve millions of acres, and of this quantity as many as five have already been appropriated by Europeans, or reserved as locations for natives. We have not any means of giving the present numbers of the population, and their relative proportions,—coloured and European; but we have no doubt that very serious evils may be expected to result from the extent of land which has been alienated, and is likely to remain locked up in the hands of persons who cannot occupy it profitably.

Natal Revenue.

We are glad to observe a gradual improvement in the revenue of Natal. In 1846 it amounted to only 3,073*l.*, but it since has increased to 28,454*l.*, and the colony now is nearly self-supporting. One great impediment to its progress has been the want of a port capable of admitting large vessels. The colonists, however, have not been backward in their endeavours to overcome this difficulty. On a point of so much importance as regards the future commercial prospects of the colony, we insert

an extract from the Governor's despatch accompanying the blue book.

Extract of Governor's despatch respecting a breakwater in course of construction.

"A breakwater has been extended from the spit of "loose sand on the north east side of the entrance of "the bay to such a distance seaward as has already "proved of great importance both in deepening the "water on the bar through the increased velocity of "the tides, and in protecting the sand of the spit, which, "previous to the commencement of the works in 1850, "was subject to frequent shiftings, under the influence "of the wind and sea. In the present state of the "works, owing chiefly to the amount of materials laid "out as a rough reef, it would be presumption, and "might mislead, to report in detail upon the extension "seaward of the breakwater. Up to the close of the "present year, however, 23,402 tons of stone have been "laid down, at an expense of 8,623*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.*, of which "8,544 tons were laid down during the fourteen months "ending December 1854, at an expense of 2,622*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.* "As the work advances, the depth of water on the bar "will be increased; but without assistance from the "Imperial Treasury the means at the disposal of the "Government are so inadequate that it is to be feared "several years must elapse before the state of the works "is such as shall raise the character of the port in the "estimation of the owners of shipping of large tonnage "as a place of resort. An Ordinance vesting the control "of these works in a board, to be styled the 'Harbour "Board,' has recently been passed by the Legislative "Council; and I hope, ere long, to be able to furnish "Her Majesty's Government with more complete "information in respect of these works than they have "hitherto been in possession of."

MAURITIUS.

Immigration. Appendices Nos. 15 to 20.

The number of immigrant labourers which the Mauritius Government was authorized to introduce in 1854 was 10,000, besides women, children, the arrears of former years, and what are called *extra labourers*, that is to say, persons introduced on the application of individual planters, who pay an increased duty on their indentures, in addition to the Government quota. The Coolies, however, who were actually introduced, are stated to have exceeded the authorized number by nearly 2,000, being—

	Adults.		Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
From Calcutta - -	8,518	1,101	518	320
From Madras -	4,639	1,324	715	593
From Bombay - -	640	102	28	18
Total -	13,797	2,527	1,261	931

We are not aware whether this excess caused any financial difficulty; none was experienced in hiring out the immigrants on the usual terms, amounting, in the case of new immigrants, to about five rupees a month, besides rations.

For 1855 the number of Government labourers authorized was 9,000. The number of immigrants who arrived during the first three quarters of the year (for which alone the colonial returns have reached us) were—

	Adults.		Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
From Calcutta -	3,756	62	335	238
From Madras - -	2,796	938	485	329
Total -	6,552	1,800	820	567

But the numbers stated by the emigration agents to have been despatched from India for the whole year are—

	Adults.		Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
From Calcutta - -	5,042	1,219	360	196
From Madras - -	4,068	1,426	549	360
Total -	9,110	2,645	909	556

besides 627 infants.

The numbers who left Mauritius for India during 1854 and the first three quarters of 1855 were— Return of Coolies to India.

	Adults.		Children.
	Male.	Female.	
1854 - - -	3,016	334	325
First three quarters of 1855	2,906	344	326
Total -	5,922	678	651

The mode of introducing the *extra* labourers already alluded to, is somewhat altered by the recent Ordinance, No. 12. of 1855, by which the Government is enabled to introduce emigrants, in addition to the authorized quota, through its own machinery, but at the expense of individual planters, to whom, on their arrival, they are indented for three years. Introduction of extra labourers. Appendix No. 58.

The importance or rather necessity of the immigration to replace at least the Coolies who leave the island is undeniable. The labour of these immigrants, who number near 130,000 of both sexes, and who have appropriated the business of agriculture, now abandoned by the Creoles, has raised the sugar crop of the island in 13 years from 70 to more than 200 millions of pounds, and this quantity appears still on the increase. The benefits to the labourer are scarcely less than to his employer, and are now fully appreciated in India, where the desire to reach Mauritius is steadily growing, and the idea of passing to and fro appears to have become familiar. The only and very momentous objection to an indefinite increase of the immigration is the difficulty of inducing any Indian females of decent station or character to leave their country. It follows that the relations between the sexes are of a very degrading kind; that concubinage assumes an aggravated form; and that the consequent jealousies lead to frequent quarrels and occasional bloodshed. The disparity in the arrivals of men and women is somewhat mitigated by the greater tendency of the women to remain in the colony; but in October 1851 the males were 7 to 2, being 99,263 to 27,236 females. It seems that at Madras the prejudice against female emigration is Importance of immigration. Proportion of sexes.

weaker than in the northern provinces of India. Accordingly, among the Indians embarked at Madras during the year 1855, the proportion of female emigrants to males was 38 per cent., while at Calcutta it was only 26. On the whole emigration from both ports it amounted to 31. Hereafter the Secretary of State has required that, counting two children as one adult, the females shall form one fourth of the whole number of immigrants, being of course one third of the number of males. The service for 1856 will be carried on under this condition; and the proportion of women will be gradually increased. The same rule we may here state applies to the emigration of Coolies to the West Indies.

We perceive by the colonial reports that, as in the previous emigration to the West Indies, the mortality in ships leaving Calcutta is greater, but the emigrants better selected, than in those despatched from Madras.

WEST INDIES.

Immigration from Madeira.

Little has occurred worthy of notice in the West Indian immigration of the past year. From Madeira, immigrants have reached British Guiana and Jamaica. In the latter colony, as elsewhere, they are found useful labourers, though suffering from the effects of the climate, and their own indisposition to take precautions against it. In British Guiana they and their property have been the objects of disgraceful outrages on the part of the Creole population, which, however, have been promptly put down by the authorities. The Chinese who were introduced into Jamaica from Panama have not improved in character or efficiency, an attempt to settle them in a kind of model farm having totally failed. Their countrymen, who were brought direct from China, appear there and elsewhere to maintain their character as intelligent and orderly labourers, when treated with tact, but become turbulent and discontented when there is a want either of consideration or of firmness in those who manage them. This immigration does not appear to be much desired by the colonists; and it is open to objections which render its resumption unlikely, except under some remarkable change of circumstances.

The large proportions of the guaranteed loan which were allotted to British Guiana and Trinidad are nearly exhausted. A considerable amount of this loan, and the greater part of the 50,000*l.* already received by

Jamaica, was spent in discharging the obligation to furnish return passages to the Indians who formed the first great Cooly emigration, which lasted from 1845 to 1848 inclusive. About 22,000 persons were introduced during that period. The numbers sent back, including children born in the colonies, have been somewhat above 5,000; but a far larger number must have postponed their return passage in consideration of bounties, amounting generally (where the postponement was for five years) to £50 per adult. The back passages, indeed, due to the Coolies of this first immigration, appear, with exceptions scarcely worth noticing, to be now disposed of. Those due to Coolies of the second immigration, which commenced in 1851, and is still in progress, will begin to be claimable in the course of the present year, but will not be required for more than a few hundred persons till 1857. It is to be remembered, however, that the Indians who left Calcutta subsequently to September 1853 will not be entitled to free return passages till after 10 years' residence in the West Indies.

Return Coolies.

Appendices Nos. 23 to 25, and 59.

We print in the Appendix the copy of a Report by the Immigration Agent of Trinidad of the departure of the "Scindian," the last ship which has taken return Coolies from the West Indies: also a general statement furnished by the acting immigration agent of the number of Indians in the island, and the forms of indenture under which they are bound to their employers.

Appendix No.

Number of Indians in Trinidad.

In Jamaica no large immigration has yet been set on foot.

In Trinidad considerable funds, arising partly from a duty on rum, and partly from a stamp on immigrants indentures, are applicable to immigration; and we were accordingly directed to provide for the conveyance of 2,000 Coolies to that colony during the present season.

Trinidad immigration funds.

In British Guiana the necessary funds are to be raised in the first instance by a colonial loan. But an ordinance has been passed, under which every planter to whom Coolies are allotted will pay by instalments a sum of £50, or about 10*l.*, for every labourer whom he receives. As it is now required that one fourth of the immigrants should be females, somewhat less than three fourths (allowing for a certain proportion of children) will be adult males; and assuming the expense of the immigration to be 14*l.* per adult, the planters' contributions may probably defray about one half of its aggregate cost. The

British Guiana immigration funds.

general revenue is also charged (very properly) with the liability to furnish or commute return passages.

Coolies to be sent from India to the West Indies.

These being the arrangements for meeting the expenses of the immigration, Mr. Caird was directed to send, if possible, 3,000 Coolies to British Guiana, 2,000 (as already mentioned) to Trinidad, besides a shipload to St. Lucia, and another to Grenada, to be paid for out of their shares of the guaranteed loan. But the result has not been proportionate to these large orders. The demand for labour in India consequent on the prosecution of extensive Government works, the greater popularity of the emigration to Mauritius, the indisposition of the people to long voyages, and the indifferent account given of the West Indies by those who had returned from thence, have reduced the emigration from Calcutta within very small limits. We insert in the Appendix a letter from Mr. Caird on the subject, and Tables showing the details of the emigration. The following ships have been despatched :—

Appendices Nos. 21, 22, and 61.

Ships despatched from Calcutta.

	Name of Ship.	Number on board.
To Trinidad	"Scindian" -	267
	"Agincourt" -	374
To British Guiana	"Canning" - -	320
	"Empress Eugenie" -	315
	"Thomas Hamlin" -	341
	Total - -	1,617

Grenada Immigration Act.

No ships have been chartered for St. Lucia or Grenada.

Appendix No. 62.

We place in the Appendix an Act passed in the latter colony to alter the law of contracts with regard to immigrants, and for the encouragement of immigration, and for the general regulation of immigrants.

Emigration from Madras.

From Madras only one ship, the "Devonshire," has been chartered for British Guiana. It appears that Lord Harris did not consider himself authorized to allow its recommencement, without specific instructions, which did not reach him till near the close of the season.

The question whether private persons shall be allowed, under proper regulations, to import Coolies from India, is under consideration.

Chinese labourers to Cuba.

We place in the Appendix a list of ships despatched to Cuba with Chinese labourers.

Appendix No. 63.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We place in the Appendix a return of the land lease sales at Hong Kong in the year 1855, showing the amount of premium paid on the fixed prices.

Hong Kong land lease sales. Appendix No. 64.

In the Appendix we also place a copy of a licence granted by Her Majesty to Mr. John Ord and others to raise and export, during a period of five years, guano from the three islands of Jiblea, Haski, and Ghurzoad on the coast of Arabia, ceded to Her Majesty by the Imaum of Muscat.

Licence granted to export guano from three islands on coast of Arabia. Appendix No. 65.

Before we conclude this report, we must draw attention to the considerable number of emigrants who returned during the year 1855 to the United Kingdom. The whole number appears to have been not less than 22,821, equal to nearly 13 per cent. of the emigration from this country during the same period. Of these, there came from

Immigration into the United Kingdom.

America	-	-	-	18,402
Australia	-	-	-	4,419

We have no official information as to the circumstances of the persons who thus returned home, but we believe them to have been generally speaking possessed of money, especially those coming from Australia. The proportion of cabin to steerage passengers was, from Australia 16¼ per cent., from America only 1½ per cent., showing the greater wealth and higher position of those who returned from the former.

We have, &c.

T. W. C. MURDOCH.

C. ALEXANDER WOOD.

FREDERIC ROGERS.

The Right Honourable
Henry Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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APPENDIX.

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Appendix No. 1.

Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Forty-one Years from 1815 to 1855 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,598	830	2,330	93,561
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
Total -	1,132,963	2,591,945	507,783	61,074	4,293,765

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom	From 1815 to 1854 - -	104,726
	For the 9 years ending 1855 -	291,289

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 2.

A Return of the Emigrants who embarked from the several Ports in the United K… Officers and …

Port of Embarkation.	United States.	Central & South America.	North American Colonies.							West Indies.		
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward's Island.	Hudson's Bay.	Total.	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.
Bideford	–	–	23	–	–	–	23	–	46	–	–	–
Bristol	913	–	25	–	–	–	9	–	34	–	–	–
Caernarvon	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cardiff	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlisle	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	–
Fowey	–	–	132	–	–	–	–	–	132	–	–	–
Hull	143	–	552	–	–	–	–	–	552	–	–	–
Liverpool	89,770	345	3,919	1,195	146	23	54	–	5,337	9	31	–
London	8,233	–	258	10	66	–	5	–	339	94	76	24
Padstow	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Penzance	28	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plymouth	–	–	2,026	–	–	–	–	–	2,026	–	–	–
Poole	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–
Portsmouth	126	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southampton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swansea	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Torquay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Truro	–	–	52	–	–	6	–	–	58	–	–	–
Total, England	99,230	400	7,069	1,205	212	29	91	–	8,606	103	107	24
Aberdeen	–	–	1,422	–	–	–	–	–	1,422	–	–	–
Dumfries	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–
Dundee	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–
Glasgow	1,543	21	2,137	107	21	19	–	–	2,284	12	18	6
Greenock	276	–	621	–	–	–	–	–	621	–	–	–
Kirkwall	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–
Leith	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montrose	–	–	281	–	–	–	–	–	281	–	–	–
Port Glasgow	–	–	16	2	4	–	–	–	22	–	–	–
Stornoway	–	–	330	–	–	–	–	–	330	–	–	–
Total, Scotland	1,819	21	4,862	109	25	19	–	–	5,015	12	18	6
Belfast	197	–	129	–	–	–	–	–	129	–	–	–
Cork	225	–	189	44	–	–	–	–	233	–	–	–
Galway	131	–	–	73	–	–	–	–	73	–	–	–
Limerick	182	–	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	1,050	–	–	–
Londonderry	1,056	–	279	160	–	–	–	–	439	–	–	–
New Ross	–	–	1,177	–	–	–	–	–	1,177	–	–	–
Sligo	20	–	201	–	–	–	–	–	201	–	–	–
Tralee	554	–	714	–	–	–	–	–	714	–	–	–
Waterford	–	–	163	–	–	46	–	–	209	–	–	–
Westport	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–
Total, Ireland	2,365	–	4,022	277	–	46	–	–	4,345	–	–	–
Grand Total, United Kingdom	103,414	421	15,953	1,591	237	94	91	–	17,966	115	125	30

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

Appendix No. 2.

…ring the Year ended December 31, 1855, framed from Statements furnished by the Emigration … Customs.

East Indies.	Hong Kong.	Mauritius.	Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	Cape of Good Hope.	Falkland Islands.	Australian Colonies.							Grand Total.
						New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Van Diemen's Land.	New Zealand.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	–	–	–	–	88	1,035
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	695
47	–	–	4	90	–	3,633	13,797	3,387	–	2,597	–	23,414	119,108
1,205	57	38	214	388	–	2,505	2,490	361	89	303	2,281	8,029	18,893
–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	18	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54
–	–	–	–	–	21	2,843	2,351	3,791	7	–	20	9,012	11,059
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,462
–	–	–	–	–	–	5,016	1,652	3,794	–	–	–	10,462	83
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52
1,252	57	38	218	478	21	14,015	20,378	11,333	96	2,900	2,301	51,023	161,868
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,422
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	13	4,791
12	–	–	7	9	–	35	488	–	–	364	–	887	1,277
17	–	–	–	–	–	–	170	–	–	193	–	363	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	23	281
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	330
33	–	–	7	9	–	35	694	–	–	557	–	1,286	8,227
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	326
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	460
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,232
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,495
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,177
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,268
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	209
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,712
1,285	57	38	225	487	21	14,050	21,072	11,334	96	3,457	2,301	52,309	176,807

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 3.

Analytical Return of the Emigratio

Destination.	FROM ENGLAND.				FROM SCOTLAND.			
	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	
United States	51,209	43,787	4,234	99,230	908	901	10	
Central and South America	257	82	61	400	10	11	-	-
North American Colonies:—								
Canada	3,679	3,060	330	7,069	2,546	2,198	118	
New Brunswick	586	463	156	1,205	2	-	-	-
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	91	65	56	212	75	53	4	
Newfoundland	16	8	5	29	14	5	-	-
Prince Edward's Island	47	39	5	91	-	-	-	-
West Indies:—								
Jamaica	8	1	94	103	9	3	-	-
British Guiana	48	21	38	107	13	5	-	-
Trinidad	-	-	24	24	3	3	-	-
Other Islands	79	7	225	311	1	-	-	-
East Indies	59	17	1,176	1,252	12	10	11	
Hong Kong	-	-	57	57	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	-
Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	-	-	218	218	-	-	-	7
Cape of Good Hope	35	29	414	478	7	2	-	-
Falkland Islands	8	13	-	21	-	-	-	-
Australian Colonies:—								
New South Wales	6,468	6,846	701	14,015	18	17	-	-
Victoria	10,681	8,687	1,010	20,378	201	467	26	
South Australia	4,371	6,667	295	11,333	-	-	-	-
Western Australia	27	34	35	96	-	-	-	-
Van Diemen's Land	1,503	1,072	325	2,900	286	271	-	-
New Zealand	1,253	962	86	2,301	-	-	-	-
Total	80,425	71,860	9,583	161,868	4,105	3,946	176	

Emigration Commission,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

Appendix No. 3.

the United Kingdom during the Year 1855.

FROM IRELAND.				TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.			
Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not distinguished.	Total.
1,138	1,191	36	2,365	53,255	45,879	4,280	103,414
-	-	-	-	267	93	61	421
1,900	2,097	25	4,022	8,125	7,355	473	15,953
118	139	20	277	706	602	176	1,484
-	-	-	-	166	118	60	344
25	21	-	46	55	34	5	94
-	-	-	-	47	39	5	91
-	-	-	-	17	4	94	115
-	-	-	-	61	26	38	125
-	-	-	-	3	3	24	30
1	1	-	2	81	8	225	314
-	-	-	-	71	27	1,187	1,285
-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57
-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	225	225
-	-	-	-	42	31	414	487
-	-	-	-	8	13	-	21
-	-	-	-	6,486	6,863	701	14,050
-	-	-	-	10,882	9,154	1,036	21,072
-	-	-	-	4,371	6,667	295	11,333
-	-	-	-	27	34	35	96
-	-	-	-	1,789	1,343	325	3,457
-	-	-	-	1,253	962	86	2,301
3,182	3,449	81	6,712	87,712	79,255	9,840	176,807

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 4.

RETURN of the EMIGRATION in 1855 from each of the Ports in the UNITED KINGDOM at which there are Emigration Officers, and from all other Ports.

Ports of Embarkation.	Destination.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
LONDON	United States	3,410	2,550	936	895	442	- -	8,233	5,505	28	424	2,036	240
	British North America	102	61	33	38	11	94	339	189	405	10	2	138
	Australian Colonies	2,936	2,042	837	727	235	1,252	8,029	5,048	- -	291	131	2,154
	All other Places	36	32	10	8	4	2,202	2,292	42	4	6	- -	2,240
	Total	6,484	4,685	1,816	1,668	692	3,548	18,893	10,784	437	731	2,169	4,772
PLYMOUTH	British North America	735	566	338	277	105	5	2,026	1,686	- -	11	- -	329
	Australian Colonies	2,880	4,441	712	768	211	- -	9,012	3,705	198	4,918	- -	191
	All other Places	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21	21	- -	- -	- -	- -	21
	Total	3,615	5,007	1,050	1,045	316	26	11,059	5,391	198	4,929	- -	541
LIVERPOOL	United States	35,635	29,151	8,427	8,025	2,788	7,744	89,770	18,580	2,199	54,311	6,205	8,475
	British North America	1,750	1,491	834	812	228	222	5,337	1,655	546	2,174	661	301
	Australian Colonies	10,063	8,224	2,174	2,079	599	275	23,414	10,327	2,821	7,775	1,464	1,027
	All other Places	103	39	19	17	5	404	587	35	41	72	1	438
	Total	45,551	38,905	11,454	10,933	3,620	8,645	119,108	30,597	5,607	64,332	8,331	10,241
SOUTHAMPTON	Australian Colonies	3,445	4,361	1,158	1,201	297	- -	10,462	7,903	308	2,231	- -	20
	Total	3,445	4,361	1,158	1,201	297	- -	10,462	7,903	308	2,231	- -	20
ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	481	358	155	163	70	- -	1,227	1,180	- -	9	- -	38
	British North America	344	238	146	129	47	- -	904	864	22	12	- -	6
	Australian Colonies	43	33	15	13	2	- -	106	102	- -	- -	- -	4
	All other Places	92	7	2	8	- -	- -	109	109	—	—	—	—
	Total	960	636	318	313	119	- -	2,346	2,255	22	21	—	48
	Total, England	60,055	53,594	15,796	15,160	5,044	12,219	161,868	56,930	6,572	72,244	10,500	15,622
GLASGOW AND GREENOCK	United States	741	566	210	181	88	33	1,819	13	1,570	109	44	83
	British North America	1,065	883	419	396	142	- -	2,905	16	2,801	65	3	20
	Australian Colonies	372	634	102	97	17	21	1,250	41	895	285	- -	29
	All other Places	55	28	6	5	- -	- -	94	6	67	1	7	13
	Total	2,233	2,111	744	679	247	54	6,068	76	5,333	460	54	145
ALL OTHER PORTS	British North America	765	598	332	308	107	- -	2,110	4	2,102	1	- -	3
	Australian Colonies	12	18	3	3	- -	- -	36	1	30	- -	- -	5
	All other Places	11	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	13	2	- -	3	- -	8
	Total	788	618	335	311	107	- -	2,159	7	2,132	4	—	16
	Total, Scotland	3,021	2,729	1,079	990	354	54	8,227	83	7,465	464	54	161

[continued]

Appendix No. 4.—*continued.*

Ports of Embarkation.	Destination.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Not distinguished.	Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.								
Belfast	United States	81	72	19	15	7	3	197	-	-	197	—	—
	British North America	42	36	24	17	10	-	129	-	-	129	—	—
	Total	123	108	43	32	17	3	326	-	-	326	—	—
Cork	United States	98	101	11	9	6	-	225	-	-	225	—	—
	British North America	74	88	40	29	2	-	233	-	-	231	-	2
	All other Places	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	—	—
	Total	173	190	51	38	8	-	460	-	-	458	-	2
Galway	United States	47	57	12	13	2	-	131	-	-	131	—	—
	British North America	12	35	14	12	-	-	73	-	-	73	—	—
	Total	59	92	26	25	2	-	204	-	-	204	—	—
Limerick	United States	66	85	14	14	3	-	182	-	-	182	—	—
	British North America	353	388	142	142	24	1	1,050	-	-	826	-	224
	Total	419	473	156	156	27	1	1,232	-	-	1,008	-	224
Londonderry	United States	431	444	90	71	15	5	1,056	-	-	1,038	-	18
	British North America	154	173	50	51	11	-	439	-	-	431	-	8
	Total	585	617	140	122	26	5	1,495	-	-	1,469	-	26
Sligo and Out Ports	United States	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	20
	British North America	60	83	22	25	4	7	201	-	-	81	-	120
	Total	60	83	22	25	4	27	221	-	-	81	-	140
Waterford and New Ross.	British North America	443	541	194	167	41	-	1,386	119	-	1,241	-	26
	Total	443	541	194	167	41	-	1,386	119	-	1,241	-	26
Tralee	United States	187	216	61	78	12	-	554	-	-	538	-	16
	British North America	204	260	115	106	20	9	714	-	-	701	-	13
	Total	391	476	176	184	32	9	1,268	-	-	1,239	-	29
All other Ports	British North America	34	47	17	20	2	-	120	-	-	120	—	—
	Total	34	47	17	20	2	-	120	-	-	120	—	—
	Total, Ireland	2,287	2,627	825	769	159	45	6,712	119	-	6,146	-	447
Grand Total, United Kingdom		65,363	58,950	17,700	16,919	5,557	12,318	176,807	57,132	14,037	78,854	10,554	16,230

Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 5.

Summary of the Emigration from the United Kingdom during the Year 1855.

Destination.	Age, Sex, &c., of Emigrants embarked.						Total.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.		Children from 1 to 14 Years.		Infants.	Not stated.		English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not stated.
	M.	F.	M.	F.								
To the United States—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	38,696	33,242	9,780	9,301	3,363	7,805	102,187	24,098	3,797	57,155	8,285	8,852
Other ports	481	358	155	163	70	- -	1,227	1,180	- -	9	- -	38
Total	39,177	33,600	9,935	9,464	3,433	7,805	103,414	25,278	3,797	57,164	8,285	8,890
To the North American Colonies—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	4,994	4,605	2,225	2,072	598	338	14,832	3,665	3,347	5,973	666	1,181
Other ports	1,143	883	495	457	156	- -	3,134	868	2,124	133	- -	9
Total	6,137	5,488	2,720	2,529	754	338	17,966	4,533	5,471	6,106	666	1,190
To the Australian Colonies—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	19,696	19,702	4,990	4,872	1,359	1,548	52,167	27,024	4,627	15,500	1,595	3,421
Other ports	55	51	18	16	2	- -	142	103	30	- -	- -	9
Total	19,751	19,753	5,008	4,888	1,361	1,548	52,309	27,127	4,657	15,500	1,595	3,430
To all other places—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	195	100	35	30	9	2,627	2,996	83	112	81	8	2,712
Other ports	103	9	2	8	- -	- -	122	111	- -	3	- -	8
Total	298	109	37	38	9	2,627	3,118	194	112	84	8	2,720
Summary—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	63,581	57,649	17,030	16,275	5,329	12,318	172,182	54,870	11,883	78,709	10,554	16,166
Other ports	1,782	1,301	670	644	228	- -	4,625	2,262	2,154	145	- -	64
Grand Total	65,363	58,950	17,700	16,919	5,557	12,318	176,807	57,132	14,037	78,854	10,554	16,230

Emigration Office,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 6.

Comparative Return of the Emigration from the United Kingdom to all Parts of the World during the Years 1854 and 1855, distinguishing Adults, Children, and Infants, also the Sexes; and showing the Trade, Occupation, or Profession of the Adults, so far as can be ascertained from the Passenger Lists furnished by the Custom House Authorities.

Destination.	Description of Emigrants embarked.														Native Country of Emigrants.									
	Adults.				Children from 1 to 14 Years.				Infants.		Not distinguished.		Total.		English.		Scotch.		Irish.		Foreigners.		Not distinguished.	
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.																	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
United States	83,180	39,177	60,706	33,600	18,438	9,935	16,501	9,464	6,169	3,433	8,071	7,805	193,065	103,414	37,644	25,278	4,888	3,797	111,095	57,164	29,795	8,285	9,643	8,890
North American Colonies	15,009	6,137	13,702	5,488	5,953	2,720	5,465	2,529	1,934	754	1,698	338	43,761	17,966	6,064	4,533	6,706	5,471	22,909	6,106	6,324	666	1,758	1,190
Australian Colonies	36,285	19,751	26,461	19,753	7,784	5,008	8,186	4,888	2,468	1,361	2,053	1,548	83,237	52,309	47,132	27,127	14,192	4,657	16,202	15,500	1,477	1,595	4,234	3,430
All other places	315	298	49	109	24	37	18	38	2	9	2,958	2,627	3,366	3,118	126	194	86	112	3	84	108	8	3,043	2,720
Total	134,789	65,363	100,918	58,950	32,199	17,700	30,170	16,919	10,573	5,557	*14,780	*12,318	323,429	176,807	90,966	57,132	25,872	14,037	150,209	78,854	37,704	10,554	18,678	16,230

* Chiefly Cabin Passengers conveyed in Mail Steamers.

APPENDIX No. 6.—*continued.*

OCCUPATIONS, &c. of EMIGRANTS.

Occupation.	To the United States.		To the North American Colonies.		To the Australian Colonies.		To all other Places.		Total.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
ADULT MALES.										
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	1,223	393	400	364	5,863	5,204	—	8	7,486	5,969
Bakers - - -	587	649	79	31	267	192	—	2	933	874
Blacksmiths and Farriers	762	113	199	56	613	209	—	3	1,574	381
Bookbinders and Stationers - - -	14	10	3	8	14	15	—	—	31	33
Boot and Shoe Makers -	728	383	189	117	234	123	—	—	1,151	623
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c. -	208	95	33	19	72	33	—	1	313	148
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c. - -	47	28	7	4	57	50	—	—	111	82
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	1,698	1,019	262	93	2,024	701	—	1	3,984	1,814
Builders - - -	12	15	1	1	56	19	—	—	69	35
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	273	117	22	12	183	73	—	—	478	202
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers - -	52	43	22	11	108	27	—	—	182	81
Carpenters and Joiners -	2,035	1,422	363	157	2,786	959	1	3	5,185	2,541
Carvers and Gilders -	50	59	2	1	13	4	—	—	65	64
Clerks - - -	324	225	56	70	468	240	—	22	848	557
Clock and Watch Makers	24	97	6	6	22	15	—	—	52	118
Coach Makers and Trimmers - - -	15	3	9	2	26	19	—	1	50	25
Coal Miners - - -	36	37	45	1	95	24	1	—	177	62
Coopers - - -	185	132	37	15	47	24	—	—	269	171
Cutlers - - -	28	14	3	—	20	12	—	—	51	26
Domestic Servants -	267	161	179	27	244	161	1	—	691	349
Dyers - - -	25	3	6	3	23	5	—	—	54	11
Engineers - -	152	133	31	22	184	115	—	15	367	285
Engravers - - -	34	11	3	1	6	4	1	—	44	16
Farmers - - -	9,086	5,010	1,766	937	2,636	1,210	3	10	13,491	7,167
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c. -	207	240	95	67	868	640	6	25	1,176	972
Jewellers and Silversmiths - - -	19	41	3	4	5	14	—	1	27	60
Labourers, General -	32,712	17,646	6,346	2,379	4,349	3,902	21	67	43,428	23,994
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c. - - -	13	6	2	—	14	4	—	—	29	10
Millers, Maltsters, &c. -	142	91	45	37	83	62	—	—	270	190
Millwrights - -	8	—	5	2	23	8	—	—	36	10
Miners and Quarrymen	1,421	804	271	91	2,366	712	54	66	4,112	1,673
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	411	523	62	21	224	116	—	1	697	661
Pensioners - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Printers - - -	122	75	23	12	129	53	—	—	274	140
Rope Makers - -	24	2	3	—	21	2	—	—	48	4
Saddlers and Harness Makers - - - -	73	44	15	10	38	14	—	—	126	68
Sail Makers - - - -	21	—	7	—	31	1	—	—	59	1

APPENDIX No. 6.—*continued.*

Occupation.	To the United States.		To the North American Colonies.		To the Australian Colonies.		To all other Places.		Total.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
Sawyers	40	22	17	22	156	97	—	—	213	141
Seamen	8	102	1	18	40	158	—	2	49	279
Shipwrights	19	8	3	4	39	3	—	—	61	15
Shopkeepers	188	406	80	10	432	218	7	—	707	634
Smiths, General	95	138	22	31	99	88	—	1	216	258
Spinners and Weavers	704	375	74	44	170	86	—	1	948	506
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	128	44	44	10	74	17	9	—	255	71
Surveyors	4	5	3	1	20	26	—	—	27	32
Tailors	1,411	639	301	88	277	89	—	—	1,989	816
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	1	13	2	1	6	2	—	—	9	16
Tanners and Curriers	84	12	6	3	39	6	—	—	129	21
Turners	20	14	7	2	18	8	—	1	45	25
Wheelwrights	55	28	34	8	107	70	—	—	196	106
Woolcombers and Sorters	35	3	13	5	94	10	—	—	142	18
Other Mechanics not before specified	1,969	1,490	237	282	1,192	757	—	16	3,398	2,545
Not distinguished	25,381	6,233	3,565	1,027	9,310	3,149	211	52	38,467	10,461
Total Adult Males	83,180	39,177	15,009	6,137	36,285	19,751	315	298	134,789	65,363
ADULT FEMALES.										
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	2,417	4,220	1,906	759	7,055	8,633	—	4	11,378	13,616
Gentlewomen and Governesses	2	33	2	74	9	83	—	2	13	192
Milliners, Dressmakers, Needlewomen	157	228	41	37	7	188	—	—	205	453
Married Women	13,868	10,587	4,042	2,120	10,654	6,650	—	29	28,564	19,386
Shopwomen	—	—	1	—	74	—	—	—	75	—
Mechanics not before specified	159	58	61	18	—	5	—	—	220	81
Not distinguished	44,103	18,474	7,649	2,480	8,662	4,194	49	74	60,463	25,222
Total Adult Females	60,706	33,600	13,702	5,488	26,461	19,753	49	109	100,918	58,950
CHILDREN.										
Male Children, 1 to 14 years	18,438	9,935	5,953	2,720	7,784	5,008	24	37	32,199	17,700
Female Children, 1 to 14 years	16,501	9,464	5,465	2,529	8,186	4,888	18	38	30,170	16,919
Infants	6,169	3,433	1,934	754	2,468	1,361	2	9	10,573	5,557
Total Children	41,108	22,832	13,352	6,003	18,438	11,257	44	84	72,942	40,176
Not distinguished as to age or sex	8,071	7,805	1,698	338	2,053	1,548	2,958	2,627	14,780	12,318
GRAND TOTAL	193,065	103,414	43,761	17,966	83,237	52,309	3,366	3,118	323,429	176,807

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 7.

Return showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, conducted by the Emigration Commissioners during the Year 1855.

Number of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Numbers Embarked.													Remarks.
			Adults.				Children from 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	
			Married.		Single.											
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
25	23,733	Sydney - -	1,227	1,227	1,660	2,544	872	857	92	98	8,557	7,512½	4,488	473	3,596	
8	6,603	Moreton Bay - -	577	577	473	240	294	297	41	43	2,542	2,162½	1,343	242	957	
2	1,172	Newcastle - -	117	117	133	5	64	51	8	6	501	429½	501	—	—	
35	31,508	New South Wales -	1,921	1,921	2,266	2,789	1,230	1,185	141	147	11,600	10,104½	6,332	715	4,553	
9	10,358	Melbourne - -	455	455	175	1,595	221	363	19	37	3,320	2,972	1,341	500	1,479	
7	6,380	Geelong - - -	405	405	106	948	142	246	26	36	2,314	2,058	1,263	52	999	
3	2,110	Portland Bay - -	192	192	132	130	41	75	10	12	784	704	269	6	509	
19	18,848	Victoria - - -	1,052	1,052	413	2,673	404	684	55	85	6,418	5,734	2,873	558	2,987	
34	26,318	South Australia - -	1,555	1,555	1,325	3,560	812	916	118	106	9,947	8,859	4,632	823	4,492	
		Western Australia -	—	—	2	8	5	4	—	—	19	14½	6	—	13	Wives and families of convicts conveyed in private ships.
		Van Diemen's Land -	—	—	6	13	5	2	—	—	26	22½	5	3	18	
		New Zealand - -	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	6	5½	—	—	6	
88	76,674	Total -	4,529	4,529	4,013	9,045	2,457	2,791	314	338	28,016	24,740	13,848	2,099	12,069	

N.B.—Besides the above Emigration, the Commissioners have provided passages in private vessels for sundry land purchaser's emigrants, teachers, sappers and miners, &c., amounting in the aggregate to about 80 souls.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX No. 8.

DETAILS of EMIGRATION conducted by the EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS during the years 1853 and 1854.

Appendix No. 8. - - -

Details of Emigration conducted by the Emigration Commissioners during the years 1853 and 1854.

Date.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrants Embarked.								Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Deaths.						Total.	Infants.		Remarks.
				Adults.				Children. 1 to 14 years.		Infants.						Adults.		Children 1 to 14 years.		Infants.			Born on the Voyage.	Died.	
				Married.		Single.																			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1853	20	16,933	New South Wales -	1,146	1,146	781	2,078	703	943	95	107	5,975½	3,202	681	3,119	6	13	18	28	19	10	94	114	17	*H. M. Ship "Hercules" conveyed passengers both to Victoria and to South Australia. The tonnage is not included.
	*40½	34,996	Victoria - - -	2,305	2,305	711	5,049	1,164	1,707	131	197	1,805½	3,996	3,726	5,847	21	56	59	76	18	21	251	190	24	
	*17½	11,853	South Australia -	1,075	1,075	320	1,223	631	834	91	85	4,425½	3,488	591	1,255	8	19	27	22	16	8	100	111	25	
	3	1,959	Western Australia -	135	135	45	300	118	129	12	13	738½	395	41	451	3	1	2	4	1	1	12	10	—	
	3	2,211	Van Diemen's Land	153	153	68	252	123	159	15	8	767	312	318	301	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	27	5	
Total	84	67,952		4,814	4,814	1,925	8,902	2,739	3,775	344	410	3,712	11,393	5,357	10,973	38	89	109	132	54	40	462	452	71	
1854	35	31,162	New South Wales -	1,761	1,761	2,791	2,622	1,285	1,357	162	140	0,256	5,551	2,155	4,173	16	23	44	60	14	24	181	164	25	†289 of these were conveyed in private ships.
	48	41,652	Victoria - - -	3,202	3,202	828	4,553	1,424	2,222	194	282	3,608	7,005	4,879	4,023	16	44	37	77	27	26	227	246	20	
	33	26,134	South Australia -	2,074	2,074	888	2,403	1,162	1,378	165	180	8,709	6,200	1,515	2,609	15	32	54	61	24	31	217	205	21	
	2	1,052	Western Australia -	79	79	77	108	41	47	4	8	387	242	11	190	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	5	2	
	9	5,918	Van Diemen's Land	326	326	185	910	263	274	20	18	2,015½	628	206	1,488	3	—	8	10	2	3	26	29	1	‡Conveyed in private ships.
			New Zealand - -	28	28	35	32	30	32	2	3	154	103	39	48	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
Total	127	105,918		7,470	7,470	4,804	10,628	4,205	5,310	547	631	35,129½	19,729	8,805	12,531	50	100	144	210	67	84	655	649	69	

Emigration Commission,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 9.

New South Wales.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New South Wales, in 1854, 1855, and up to the 31st March 1856.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage. Old Measurement.	Tonnage. New Measurement.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.	Number of Deaths on the Voyage. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.
			1854.													
Switzerland	- -	640	1 Mar.	16 June	107	J. F. Knipe	98	76	40	33	247	1	—	3	3	7
Sabrina	- -	- -	28 Mar.	10 July	104	H. Costerton	107	95	29	30	261	—	1	—	2	3
Plantagenet	- -	- -	16 April	29 July	104	C. Chapman	176	71	40	32	319	—	—	1	—	1
Lady Elgin	- -	- -	21 April	4 Aug.	105	E. Deane	136	116	24	24	300			No death.		
Araminta	- -	845	3 May	29 July	87	R. N. Lowe	136	128	31	28	323	1	—	1	3	5
Monsoon	- -	1,150	13 May	14 Aug.	93	Fred. Cumming	179	109	47	58	393	—	—	3	5	8
Columbia	- -	1,291	16 May	22 Aug.	98	E. Kearney	112	204	37	41	394	1	1	1	4	7
China	- -	630	28 May	24 Sept.	119	J. W. C. Merrewether	53	146	20	14	233	—	1	1	1	3
Genghis Khan	- -	1,306	31 May	14 Aug.	75	O. Johnson	196	152	62	67	477	—	—	2	5	7
Tantivy	- -	1,040	3 June	3 Sept.	92	J. G. Moir	148	105	66	80	399	—	1	3	6	10
Lady Ann	- -	745	25 June	29 Sept.	96	P. Beal	183	49	32	24	288			No death.		
Caroline	- -	733	8 July	13 Oct.	97	A. S. Gray	54	169	13	22	258			No death.		
Anglo-Saxon	- -	890	11 July	21 Oct.	102	M. Grover	120	111	45	51	336	2	4	1	2	9
Ellenborough	- -	1,031	14 July	31 Oct.	109	D. Stolworthy	174	99	65	67	405	—	—	6	2	8
Stamboul	- -	890	28 July	23 Oct.	87	E. Gregory	133	121	46	47	347	—	—	2	—	2
Kate	- -	904	2 Aug.	7 Nov.	97	F. W. C. Beavan	117	116	70	60	363	—	2	2	2	6
Patrician	- -	1,071	4 Aug.	31 Oct.	88	G. P. Lambert	60	232	25	42	359	1	2	—	2	5
Lady Kennaway	583	- -	24 Aug.	8 Dec.	106	J. Magee	34	184	15	21	254	—	1	1	3	5
General Hewett	- -	1,055	25 Aug.	12 Dec.	109	R. T. Webber	151	117	57	69	394	—	2	4	10	16
St. Helena	- -	811	30 Aug.	17 Dec.	109	T. Charles	133	97	28	34	292	—	—	1	—	1
David M'Iver	917	- -	7 Sept.	18 Dec.	102	J. C. Sanger	170	134	37	36	377	3	3	11	3	20
Rajasthan	- -	700	23 Sept.	11 Jan.	110	Chas. Lewis	85	131	27	38	281	—	—	1	7	8
Wacousta	- -	734	28 Sept.	2 Jan.	96	J. Berncastle	67	150	12	23	252	—	—	—	1	1
Queen of England	- -	876	30 Sept.	29 Dec.	90	J. Bleeck	142	112	63	58	375	—	3	1	2	6
Ebba Brahe	- -	1,756	14 Oct.	6 Jan.	84	L. Foucart	153	210	33	43	444	2	1	6	7	16
William Miles	1,224	- -	16 Oct.	16 Jan.	92	W. G. Gun	210	101	50	45	406	2	—	1	2	5
Samuel Boddington	- -	669	21 Oct.	17 Feb.	119	J. T. Hansard	83	103	36	37	259	1	1	1	2	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lord George Bentinck	- -	- -	5 Nov.	9 Mar.	124	- - -	62	27	15	13	117			No death.		
Ascendant	- -	562	14 Nov.	25 Feb.	103	F. N. Greene	97	80	46	28	251			No death.		
Anna	- -	1,098	15 Nov.	21 Feb.	98	Robt. Allsop	161	126	63	65	415	—	—	2	3	5
Bengal	- -	582	17 Nov.	25 Feb.	100	C. A. Becke	95	82	37	55	269	—	—	3	7	10
Blackfriars	- -	- -	20 Nov.	10 Mar.	110	- - -	89	41	23	19	172			No death.		
Lord Hungerford	- -	928	1 Dec.	20 Mar.	109	E. W. Doman	102	140	35	44	321	—	—	—	1	1
Nepaul	- -	1,006	7 Dec.	15 Mar.	98	J. Carroll	162	99	52	29	342	1	—	—	1	2
Bermondsey	- -	507	26 Dec.	29 Apr.	124	Jos. Speer	83	86	29	30	228			No death.		
Speedy	- -	1,031	31 Dec.	9 Apr.	99	C. Chapman	154	148	56	58	416	1	—	1	—	2
							4,552	4,383	1,447	1,497	11,879	16	23	58	84	181
			1855.													
John Davies	- -	1,183	6 Jan.	3 May	118	J. J. Evans	159	105	68	60	392	—	—	5	3	8
Rose of Sharon	- -	870	10 Jan.	13 Apr.	93	Chas. G. Taylor	153	93	62	55	363	—	1	1	1	3
Simonds	- -	1,202	13 Jan.	12 Apr.	89	Chas. Ferraby	103	224	30	46	403	—	1	—	—	1
Sultana	- -	588	20 Jan.	19 May	119	Wm. Booker	125	62	29	20	236	—	—	1	—	1
Himalaya	- -	477	20 Jan.	10 May	110	Chas. Temple	31	122	10	16	179			No death.		
Victory	- -	579	6 Feb.	24 May	107	Wm. Stephenson	100	85	35	26	246	—	—	1	2	3
Asiatic	- -	954	13 Feb.	23 May	99	Lawrence Martin	148	107	63	56	374	—	—	5	3	8
Truro	- -	694	14 Feb.	27 May	102	Geo. Spicer	111	109	47	39	306	—	—	1	—	1
Constitution	- -	992	17 Feb.	27 May	99	Alex. Cumming	143	109	70	48	370	3	6	8	2	19
Matoaka	- -	1,323	21 Feb.	17 May	85	A. D. White	104	256	23	22	405	—	—	1	—	1
Libertas	- -	602	6 Mar.	28 June	114	W. Holman	136	59	33	24	252	—	—	1	—	1
Golden Era	1,636	- -	21 Mar.	16 June	87	A. C. Kemball	133	227	38	38	436	—	—	1	4	5
Blenheim	- -	808	31 Mar.	5 July	96	Fred. E. West	124	95	52	34	305	—	—	2	—	2
Gloriana	- -	1,056	12 April	27 July	106	Edwd. Kearney	124	188	30	21	363			No death.		
Cambodia	- -	700	20 April	1 Aug.	103	Philip Beal	144	111	37	27	319	—	2	—	—	2
Exodus	- -	1,237	21 April	26 July	96	Osborne Johnson	132	192	50	68	442	2	1	—	—	3
Mangerton	- -	1,080	22 April	28 July	97	F. W. Johnson	71	217	35	48	371	3	2	3	2	10
Euphrates	- -	953	22 April	5 Aug.	105	D. B. Daly	123	77	46	42	288			No death.		
Lloyds	- -	1,069	8 May	1 Aug.	85	R. Wilson	171	138	57	71	437			No death.		
Eliza	- -	912	30 May	18 Sept.	111	I. Burrows	90	171	24	26	311	—	1	—	—	1
Anglia	- -	570	5 June	24 Sept.	111	E. H. Longstaff	114	63	39	33	249	—	—	—	3	3
Gilmore	- -	630	12 June	17 Oct.	128	G. E. F. Hatch	107	86	46	43	282	3	—	2	1	6
Conrad	- -	841	27 June	15 Nov.	141	E. French	123	121	36	56	336	—	—	2	6	8
Hilton	- -	1,437	27 June	10 Oct.	105	M. E. B. Nicholson / S. Anderson	154	198	50	57	459	—	—	3	1	4
Chowringhee	- -	893	16 July	Nov.	- -	H. Wilkinson	120	115	31	28	294	1	1	2	1	5
Ramillies	- -	740	25 July	19 Nov.	117	S. W. Aldred	126	73	44	36	279	—	—	3	1	4
Sabrina	- -	673	8 Aug.	27 Nov.	111	T. Rowlands	121	86	35	34	276	3	3	—	2	8
Kate	- -	904	15 Aug.	4 Dec.	111	W. Donaldson	117	147	32	27	323	1	—	1	—	2
Fortune	571	- -	4 Sept.	8 Dec.	95	J. B. Marshall	98	76	21	29	224	—	—	5	1	6
Bee	- -	1,352	11 Sept.	6 Jan.	117	R. Allsop	132	218	38	42	430	2	2	—	—	4
Cressy	- -	720	29 Sept.	- -	- -	J. Barlas	57	171	18	18	264	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix No. 9.—*continued.*

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New South Wales—*continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1855.													
Morayshire		832	7 Oct.	19 Jan.	104	J. Bleeck	80	169	44	30	323	No death.				—
James Fernie		1,037	24 Oct.	—	—	W. J. Rowland	168	136	47	59	410	—	—	—	—	—
David M'Iver		862	22 Nov.	—	—	P. Culhane	127	181	22	25	355	—	—	—	—	—
Maitland		700	16 Dec.	—	—	F. N. Greene	118	121	29	28	296	—	—	—	—	—
								2			*2					
						Total	4,187	4,710	1,371	1,332	11,600	—	—	—	—	—
			1856.													
Phœbe Dunbar		704	22 Jan.	—	—	H. Costerton	136	84	24	24	268	—	—	—	—	—
Robert Small		794	30 Jan.	—	—	W. Arthur	107	123	38	45	313	—	—	—	—	—
Commodore Perry		2,143	17 Feb.	—	—	D. Macosh	194	166	55	43	458	—	—	—	—	—
Persia		658	14 Mar.	—	—	J. Belcher	119	84	32	25	260	—	—	—	—	—
Sultana		588	14 Mar.	—	—	J. S. Ireland	83	95	28	39	245	—	—	—	—	—
Ben Nevis		1,347	29 Mar.	—	—	C. Chapman	160	109	32	32	333	—	—	—	—	—

* Conveyed in private Vessels.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 10.

Victoria.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Victoria, in 1854, 1855, and up to the 31st March 1856.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.	1854.												
Persian		1,132	2 Jan.	9 April	97	W. Davison	68	285	38	61	452	—	1	2	4	7
Merchantman		1,018	11 Jan.	29 April	108	J. Carroll	56	205	27	40	328	—	2	3	—	5
Almora		1,218	31 Jan.	25 April	84	J. Baird	112	197	46	91	446	1	—	4	8	13
Matoaka		1,323	14 Feb.	26 May	101	R. E. Allsop	48	306	19	30	403	No death.				—
America		690	4 Feb.	4 May	89	W. Rutter	60	129	30	61	280	—	—	2	1	3
Conway		1,148	12 Feb.	16 June	124	J. M. Burke J. O'Donnell	114	195	42	74	425	1	2	2	4	9
Lord Stanley		769	10 Feb.	30 June	140	J. T. S. Jolley	77	124	32	48	281	1	1	1	1	4
Parsee		1,170	27 Feb.	9 June	102	R. Wilson	112	206	40	62	420	1	1	1	2	5
Ontario		696	4 Mar.	22 July	140	G. W. Paynter	85	128	36	50	299	1	3	3	3	10
Chandernagore		620	4 Mar.	21 June	109	W. W. M'Creight	40	167	12	26	245	No death.				—
City of Manchester		1,108	20 Mar.	11 July	113	F. W. Johnson	100	210	36	64	410	—	—	2	2	4
Admiral Boxer		1,116	17 Mar.	30 June	105	W. J. Rowland	111	183	52	69	415	—	—	1	—	1
Hilton		1,440	15 April	7 July	83	G. L. Hillas	112	242	58	75	487	1	—	3	5	9
Maria Hay		1,007	17 April	23 July	97	A. C. Kemball	116	169	47	69	401	—	—	1	3	4
Marshall Bennett	353		25 April	11 Aug.	108	G. Tallis	46	76	23	38	183	—	—	4	4	8
Geelong		397	3 May	10 Aug.	99	R. Jones	52	90	17	24	183	No death.				—
Stamboul		1,275	18 May	21 Aug.	95	G. Anderson	107	236	28	61	432	1	—	1	3	5
Nestor		458	21 May	16 Sept.	118	W. H. Pearse	61	80	18	33	192	—	—	—	3	3
Bride of the Sea	1,600		26 May	11 Aug.	77	J. F. Grace W. F. Goss	102	259	34	63	458	—	—	1	2	3
Arabian		580	3 June	19 Sept.	108	D. B. Daly	77	107	32	40	256	—	—	—	3	3
Edward Johnston		997	17 June	3 Sept.	78	D. B. North	128	151	45	82	356	—	—	—	1	1
Joshua		804	21 June	28 Sept.	99	W. Mateer	86	147	35	70	338	1	2	2	—	5
Black Eagle	1,853		25 June	19 Oct.	116	D. Macosh	117	241	50	89	497	—	2	—	—	2
Indian Ocean		1,080	8 July	6 Oct.	90	J. G. Winstone	124	150	48	98	420	2	1	2	8	13
Apolline		453	16 July	3 Nov.	110	E. C. Lewes	43	101	14	19	177	—	1	—	—	1
Bloomer		342	21 July	20 Nov.	122	C. Turner	51	65	29	29	174	—	—	—	1	1
Hornet		1,286	29 July	23 Oct.	86	J. Wallis	118	225	41	48	432	—	—	1	—	1
Panama		743	31 July	24 Oct.	85	J. Gibson	89	109	35	41	274	—	1	2	—	3
Neleus	1,817		10 Aug.	23 Oct.	74	J. T. Dillon	95	189	31	73	388	1	2	—	2	5

Appendix No. 10.—*continued.*

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Victoria—*continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage. Old Measurement.	Tonnage. New Measurement.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.	Number of Deaths on the Voyage. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 14. M.	Children under 14. F.	Total Souls.
Clara		708	1854. 19 Aug.	1854. 19 Nov.	92	F. Martin	81	138	21	50	290	—	—	2	1	3
Agra		714	25 Aug.	3 Dec.	100	J. T. Fraser	90	122	39	63	314	—	1	—	1	2
Phœbe Dunbar		704	5 Sept.	25 Dec.	111	H. G. Brock	31	201	18	20	270	—	1	—	1	2
Violet		561	6 Sept.	14 Dec.	99	Patrick Keane	61	126	19	28	234	—	1	1	1	3
Birmingham		1,030	27 Sept.	23 Dec.	87	Caleb Radford	132	165	48	76	421	1	1	3	8	13
Covenanter		1,274	29 Sept.	23 Jan.	116	Thomas Slater	101	204	47	70	422	1	2	2	6	11
Derry Castle		941	1 Oct.	21 Jan.	112	Duncan Macnab	102	145	48	56	351	1	7	1	8	17
Tudor		1,064	8 Oct.	30 Dec.	84	R. Wilson	102	178	45	91	416	—	1	2	2	5
British Empire		546	17 Oct.	15 Jan.	89	S. W. Aldred	74	97	28	52	251	1	6	—	4	11
Oithona		851	21 Oct.	30 Jan.	101	Lloyd Herbert	108	133	41	62	344	1	—	3	3	7
Shand		836	27 Oct.	20 Jan.	85	Thomas Lightfoot	128	109	47	48	352	—	—	1	4	5
Amazon		791	7 Nov.	1 Feb.	86	J. S. Hughes	46	198	20	26	290		No death.			
Constant		535	8 Nov.	22 Feb.	107	Arthur Goullet	92	70	33	32	227	—	—	—	3	3
Marchioness of Salisbury		565	22 Nov.	21 Feb.	91	W. R. Honey	39	165	14	23	241		No death.			
Athletæ		1,052	22 Nov.	19 Feb.	80	W. J. Rowland	116	163	56	76	411	—	1	5	—	6
Persia		658	19 Dec.	12 April	114	M. O'Sullivan	52	155	24	24	255	—	1	4	—	5
Northumberland		811	27 Dec.	25 April	119	J. S. Ireland	78	118	37	73	306	—	2	1	1	4
Gambia		567	28 Dec.	24 April	117	M. P. Foley	42	160	13	19	234	—	1	—	—	1
*Olivia			28 Dec.				7	5	3	1	16		No death.			
Sir Charles Napier	575		29 Dec.	19 April	111	Wm. Thomson	41	131	25	35	230	—	—	1	—	1
						Total	4,030	7,755	1,619	2,503	15,907	16	44	64	103	227
†Guiding Star		1,475	1855. 9 Jan.	1855.												
Epsom		652	20 Jan.	27 April	97	J. Thornton	118	210	58	95	481	—	—	—	—	—
Frederick		863	23 Jan.	11 April	78	J. W. Ward	43	165	16	27	251	—	—	1	—	1
Omega		765	30 Jan.	4 May	94	H. Costerton	58	188	26	43	315	—	2	—	—	2
Epaminondas		1,171	31 Jan.	1 June	121	Wm. Arthur	76	161	35	62	334	—	2	—	—	2
Sea King		896	20 Feb.	16 May	85	P. Culhane	99	229	25	50	403	1	1	4	4	10
Samarang		582	8 Mar.	8 July	122	John Coates	112	146	36	74	368		No death.			
						J. L. Miller	35	124	27	40	253	—	—	—	—	—
Hotspur		1,670	9 Mar.	25 June	108	J. G. Moir	68	315	14	29	426	—	1	2	5	8
Ravenscraig		589	10 Mar.	24 June	106	Geo. Nicholson	67	141	18	31	257	—	—	—	1	1
‡Tornado		1,229	14 April	15 July	92	D. Macosh	44	332	12	19	407	—	3	—	—	3
Maria Hay		1,007	16 May	17 Aug.	93	J. C. Sanger	64	227	33	42	366	—	—	2	1	3
Cairngorm		1,161	2 June	5 Sept.	95	A. S. Gray	151	154	25	40	370	—	—	1	1	2
Western Bride		1,121	21 June	26 Sept.	97	J. G. Winstone	79	226	26	50	381	—	—	—	1	1
Thames		829	9 July	11 Oct.	94	C. Turner	58	166	27	39	290	—	—	—	2	2
Balnaguith		462	14 July	1 Nov.	110	G. Tallis	94	75	13	26	208		No death.			
Calliance		822	6 Oct.			R. T. Webber	62	198	25	30	315	—	—	—	—	—
John and Lucy		1,236	19 Oct.			J. T. S. Jolley	68	279	13	19	379	—	—	—	—	—
Anna Maria		487	10 Nov			P. Arthur	79	93	13	21	206	—	—	—	—	—
Ocean Monarch		1,831	27 Nov.			J. M. Burke	70	296	17	23	406	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	1,465	3,725	459	769	6,418	—	—	—	—	—
Earl Grey		760	1856. 31 Jan.			J. Wallis	92	112	31	32	267	—	—	—	—	—
Fairlie	755		20 Feb.			C. Lewis	103	125	40	42	310	—	—	—	—	—
Arthur the Great		1,389	9 Mar.			H. J. Brownfield	126	226	59	53	464	—	—	—	—	—
Atalanta		930	27 Mar.			J. Carroll	102	194	40	43	379	—	—	—	—	—

* A private ship.
† This vessel has not been heard of since the 15th February 1855.
‡ This vessel sailed from Glasgow on the 19th January, but had to put into Greenock.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 11.

South Australia.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to South Australia in 1854, 1855, and up to the 31st March 1856.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.													
Time and Truth		576	11 Jan.	8 May	117	H. G. Wright	80	88	32	41	241	—	1	1	2	4
Royal Charlie		480	19 Jan.	24 May	125	J. S. Wilkinson	55	73	36	50	214	—	2	—	—	2
Taymouth Castle		682	7 Feb.	3 May	85	J. King	56	162	33	35	286	—	—	1	—	1
John Bunyan		981	12 Feb.	22 May	99	P. Culhane	80	140	53	67	340	—	—	12	17	29
Fortune		571	25 Feb.	6 June	101	E. W. Doman	49	134	32	26	241	1	—	—	—	1
Trafalgar		717	6 Mar.	28 June	114	W. Lane	71	134	34	63	302	—	—	1	2	3
Joseph Rowan		935	21 Mar.	16 June	87	R. Pridie	107	149	55	59	370	—	2	—	1	3
Nugget		1,128	4 April	3 July	90	A. D. White	113	185	42	66	406	—	—	5	7	12
Ostrich		426	20 April	21 July	92	J. S. Ireland	48	73	37	30	188	—	—	2	1	3
Navarino		500	2 May	15 Aug.	105	E. G. Leeson	62	107	23	42	234	—	—	2	2	4
Thetis		550	21 May	31 Aug.	102	R. Johnston	76	91	26	34	227	1	—	2	4	7
William Prowse		602	25 May	19 Aug.	86	E. French	87	118	27	37	269	—	2	1	—	3
Confiance	824		10 June	12 Sept.	94	M. E. B. Nicholson	96	167	28	40	331	—	—	—	1	1
Pestonjee Bomanjee		704	17 June	7 Oct.	112	W. H. Motherall	84	122	45	57	308	2	2	3	3	10
Emigrant		935	12 July	24 Oct.	104	John Spencer	81	131	50	50	312	—	—	2	—	2
Lord Raglan		923	16 July	23 Oct.	99	W. Brett	117	165	43	44	369	—	1	1	2	4
Isle of Thanet		515	27 July	24 Oct.	89	A. E. Davies	89	96	25	23	233	—	—	2	—	2
Dirigo		1,286	9 Aug.	22 Nov.	105	W. L. Echlin	175	193	54	62	484	—	1	5	6	12
James Fernie		1,037	18 Aug.	16 Nov.	90	C. H. Graham	88	190	37	61	376	3	9	5	11	28
Marion		996	27 Aug.	10 Dec.	105	J. Mackenzie	109	151	56	75	391	—	—	6	8	14
Lord of the Isles	770		30 Aug.	2 Dec.	94	W. M. P. Chatterly	79	147	39	43	308	—	4	3	5	12
Standard		714	9 Sept.	17 Dec.	99	H. T. Parke	111	114	47	43	315	2	1	4	3	10
Coromandel		850	20 Sept.	8 Jan.	120	J. Biglas	69	152	29	37	287	—	2	1	1	4
Star Queen		836	30 Sept.	29 Dec.	90	F. H. Church	118	129	74	51	372	2	—	4	3	9
Magdalena		869	11 Oct.	16 Jan.	97	J. C. Bury	98	142	47	37	324	1	—	2	—	3
Telegraph		1,118	23 Oct.	23 Jan.	88	Henry Scott	114	182	66	59	421	—	1	2	1	4
William Stevenson		806	7 Nov.	1 Feb.	86	W. Campbell	82	108	47	47	284	1	1	2	1	5
Nile		763	11 Nov.	18 Feb.	99	J. Young	120	99	41	46	306	—	—	1	1	2
Rodney		877	21 Nov.	20 Feb.	91	H. J. Brownfield	98	158	34	42	332	—	—	4	3	7
Norman		577	4 Dec.	7 Mar.	92	Thos. Alexander	67	104	24	30	225	—	—	No death.		—
Northern Light		1,283	7 Dec.	9 Apr.	119	J. T. S. Jolley	104	217	48	66	435	—	—	—	3	3
Lady Macdonald		680	15 Dec.	8 Apr.	113	John Black	108	95	25	55	283	1	3	2	1	7
Flora	728		28 Dec.	7 Apr.	99	H. W. Swayne	71	161	38	40	310	1	—	2	3	6
						Total	2,962	4,477	1,327	1,558	10,324	15	32	78	92	217
			1855.													
Hooghly		540	3 Jan.	19 Apr.	106	Robt. Robertson	88	97	36	37	258	1	1	5	7	14
Caroline		997	11 Jan.	24 Apr.	103	J. M. Burke	118	127	58	63	366	1	1	5	4	11
Mallard		478	13 Jan.	25 Apr.	102	J. Fitzpatrick	68	81	39	33	221	—	—	2	1	3
Europa		1,099	30 Jan.	11 May	101	W. Rutter	78	212	18	28	336	—	1	—	—	1
David Malcolm		538	24 Jan.	11 May	107	D. Mahoney	91	90	29	27	237	—	—	—	1	1
Nashwauk		762	13 Feb.	13 May	89	Richd. Smales	33	191	9	25	258	1	—	—	—	1
John Banks		752	21 Feb.	28 May	96	R. T. Mc Cowan	89	127	28	45	289	—	—	1	—	1
Punjab		585	1 Mar.	24 May	84	H. Lannigan	76	104	45	54	279	—	—	1	—	1
Constantine		608	8 Mar.	2 July	106	W. Mateer	50	156	9	15	230	—	—	—	1	1
Grand Trianon		1,050	21 Mar.	10 June	81	Chas. Kitching	57	269	12	19	357	—	1	—	—	1
Velocity		682	23 Mar.	24 June	93	Aug. Davies	56	158	13	20	247	—	—	—	1	1
Sea Park		835	28 Mar.	24 June	88	W. H. Pearse	47	202	11	18	278	No death.				—
Taymouth Castle		682	27 Mar.	24 June	89	Thos. Graham	91	114	46	52	303	1	—	2	3	6
Octavia		1,055	18 Apr.	18 July	91	R. W. Cooke	120	192	45	27	384	—	—	3	3	6
South Sea		953	2 May	30 July	89	J. T. Fraser	121	171	19	25	336	—	1	—	2	3
Lismoyne		506	6 May	22 Aug.	98	J. S. Milner	67	108	19	18	212	—	2	—	—	2
Admiral Boxer		1,116	23 May	21 Aug.	90	G. Anderson	111	201	32	38	382	—	—	1	—	1
Aliquis		1,247	23 May	29 Aug.	98	J. M'Kenzie	89	280	11	14	394	No death.				—
Thomas Arbuthnot		621	9 June	13 Sept.	96	J. O'Donnell	66	145	18	23	252	No death.				—
Switzerland		640	16 June	11 Sept.	87	H. Owen	77	117	33	36	263	—	—	—	1	1
Oriental		580	23 June	1 Nov.	96	W. Arpthorp	75	125	20	41	261	2	1	1	1	5
Bucephalus		1,245	7 July	13 Oct.	98	J. Baird	122	214	41	51	428	—	—	—	4	4
Warren Hastings		587	11 July	10 Oct.	91	T. Lightfoot	53	129	30	32	244	No death.				—
Victoria Regia		739	25 July	12 Nov.	110	C. H. Graham	86	153	31	13	283	2	2	1	—	5
Royal Albert		663	16 Aug.	—	—	S. L. Crane	74	128	36	35	273	—	—	—	—	—
Glentanner		610	23 Aug.	26 Nov.	95	J. S. Hughes	76	139	25	17	257	No death.				—
Agincourt		660	4 Sept.	4 Dec.	91	A. Newbold	87	131	8	14	240	—	—	—	1	1
Nimroud		943	16 Sept.	—	—	T. Slater	97	185	25	36	343	—	—	—	—	—
Fitzjames		1,307	3 Oct.	—	—	F. H. Church	128	247	29	26	430	—	—	—	—	—
Australia		721	14 Oct.	—	—	H. T. Parke	85	144	22	22	273	—	—	—	—	—
Navarino		550	11 Nov.	—	—	W. Campbell	79	91	37	29	236	—	—	—	—	—
Lord Raglan		756	13 Nov.	—	—	R. Pridie	119	112	31	32	294	—	—	—	—	—
Duchess of Northumberland		650	26 Nov.	—	—	C. W. Kitching	90	90	31	35	246	—	—	—	—	—
Violet		561	19 Dec.	—	—	J. R. Tunmer	101	85	34	20	240	—	—	—	—	—
							15	—	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	2,880	5,115	930	1,022	9,947	—	—	—	—	—
			1856.													
Amazon		791	2 Jan.	—	—	E. W. Doman	139	80	37	42	298	—	—	—	—	—
Aurora		536	19 Jan.	—	—	T. Le G. Holthouse	107	54	24	35	220	—	—	—	—	—
Gomelza		521	2 Mar.	—	—	H. T. Cornelius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 12.

Western Australia.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Western Australia in 1854 and 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.	1854.												
Esmeralda - -	- -	470	24 June	14 Oct.	112	A. Newbold - -	64	85	27	29	205	—	—	1	1	2
Berkshire - - -	- -	582	3 Dec.	13 Mar.	110	H. C. Kingstone - -	92	102	18	26	238	—	1	—	—	1
						Total - -	156	187	45	55	443	—	1	1	1	3
			1855.													
Sir William Ffolkes -	- -	- -	13 Aug.	- -	- -		2	8	5	4	19	—	—	—	—	—

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 13.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Van Diemen's Land in 1854 and 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.					Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.	1854.												
Northumberland -	- -	593	8 April	25 July	108	L. Martin - - -	48	57	37	38	180	—	—	2	1	3
Kingston - - -	- -	843	26 May	26 Aug.	92	A. Cumming - -	71	191	43	36	341	No death.				—
Maitland - - -	648	- -	3 June	16 Sept.	105	W. C. Collingwood -	64	158	36	46	304	1	—	—	1	2
Caroline Middleton -	- -	1,050	25 June	29 Sept.	96	C. Kitching - -	83	195	45	48	371	2	—	4	5	11
Columbus - - -	- -	454	4 July	27 Oct.	115	W. Donaldson - -	28	129	12	13	182	—	—	1	—	1
Mooltan - - -	- -	611	20 July	30 Oct.	102	W. L. Dawson - -	64	136	26	31	257	—	—	1	—	1
Duchess of Northumberland.	- -	543	10 Aug.	22 Dec.	134	J. P. Julian - -	54	143	26	33	256	—	—	—	2	2
William Hammond -	- -	685	30 Sept.	25 Dec.	83	J. Belcher - -	47	171	16	24	258	—	—	1	2	3
Raleigh - - -	- -	491	11 Dec.	24 Mar.	103	J. R. Tunmer - -	52	56	42	23	173	—	—	1	2	3
						Total -	511	1,236	283	292	2,322	3	—	10	13	26
			1855.													
Donald M'Kay - -	- -	- -	6 June	- -	- -	- - - -	6	13	5	2	26	—	—	—	—	—

Emigration Commission,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 14.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to New Zealand in 1854 and 1855.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.		Date of Departure.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
	Old Measurement.	New Measurement.		Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
				M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
			1854.										
Gipsy			3 July	37	32	20	23	112	—	—	—	1	1
Josephine Willis			7 Oct.	25	28	12	12	77	No death.				
Simlah			27 Oct.	1	—	—	—	1	No death.				
				63	60	32	35	190	—	—	—	1	1
			1855.										
Merchantman			23 May	2	3	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	1

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 15.

Mauritius.

Summary of the Number of Immigrants introduced into Mauritius in each Year since the Immigration from India was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the Plan of collecting and despatching the People from India by Government Officers alone.

Year.	Nature of System.	No. of Ships.	Indians.				Chinese, &c.	Grand Total.
			Male.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	
1843	Bounty System - - -	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258	838	32,096
1844	January 1 to March 31, Bounty System - - - - -	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060	- -	9,060
	April 1 to December 31, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone -	20	4,045	646	401	5,092	- -	5,092
	Total 1844 - -	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152	- -	14,152
1845	Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone -	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285	5	10,290
1846	Ditto - - - -	27	4,847	1,150	792	6,789	- -	6,789
1847	Ditto - - - -	26	4,845	562	322	5,729	- -	5,729
1848	Ditto - - - -	21	4,445	564	294	5,303	- -	5,303
1849	Ditto - - - -	30	5,937	886	459	7,282	- -	7,282
1850	Ditto - - - -	38	7,793	1,344	686	9,823	- -	9,823
1851	Ditto - - - -	37	7,743	1,468	560	9,771	- -	*9,771
1852	Ditto - - - -	61	12,318	2,926	1,552	16,796	- -	16,796
1853	Ditto - - - -	40	9,131	1,729	1,284	12,144	- -	12,144
1854	Ditto - - - -	61	13,797	2,527	2,192	18,516	- -	18,516
1855	Ditto (To 30th September)	34	6,552	18,100	1,387	9,739		9,739
	Grand Total from January 1843 to 30th September 1855	639	123,469	21,594	12,524	157,587	843	158,430

* Forty-eight of these came from Madagascar, and five from Muscat.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 16.

Mauritius.

Statement showing the Number of Emigrants who have embarked for India from the 1st January 1849.

Date.		Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	
1849:	March 31	1,035	108	20	1,163	
„	June 30	1,582	226	38	1,846	
„	September 30	449	51	2	502	
„	December 31	542	60	7	609	
						4,120
1850:	March 31	750	98	13	861	
„	June 30	777	112	17	906	
„	September 30	579	71	7	657	
„	December 31	1,135	152	13	1,300	
						3,724
1851:	March 31	451	57	6	514	
„	June 30	704	95	9	808	
„	September 30	900	109	11	1,020	
„	December 31	730	98	13	841	
						3,183
1852:	March 31	643	81	12	736	
„	June 30	933	113	26	1,072	
„	September 30	619	93	10	722	
„	December 31	686	73	24	783	
						3,313
1853:	March 31	270	36	34	340	
„	June 30	441	56	45	542	
„	September 30	758	87	90	935	
„	December 31	207	2	2	211	
						2,028
1854:	March 31	974	117	100	1,191	
„	June 30	804	102	112	1,018	
„	September 30	892	88	92	1,072	
„	December 31	346	27	21	394	
						3,675
1855:	March 31	552	58	59	669	
„	June 30	1,415	176	172	1,763	
„	September 30	939	110	95	1,144	
						3,576
Total from January 1849 to 30th September 1855		—	—	—	—	

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 17.

List of Emigrant Ships despatched to the Mauritius during the year 1855.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.		Contract Price.	Date on which placed at the disposal of Agent at Calcutta.	Date of Departure.	Embarked.						
						Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.	Statute Adults.
	Old.	New.				M.	F.	M.	F.			
			£ s. d.									
Sultany		973	3 18 0	15 Nov. 1854.	16 Nov. 1854.	251	83	28	16	16	394	356
Prince Albert		661	3 12 0	16 Dec.	17 Dec.	235	61	20	16	8	340	314
Mary Anne		664	4 10 0	1 Feb. 1855.	2 Feb. 1855.	189	68	17	15	14	303	273
Futtay Salam		670	4 0 0	21 Feb.	22 Feb.	183	84	30	13	24	334	288½
Æneas		540	4 8 0	9 Mar.	10 Mar.	129	32	4	7	8	180	166½
Sir Edward Parry		575	4 8 0	20 Mar.	21 Mar.	164	59	9	11	17	260	233
Bushire Merchant		560	4 10 0	9 Apr.	10 Apr.	192	47	19	13	14	285	255
Prince Albert		661	3 17 0	9 May	10 May	260	41	20	6	16	343	314
Nusser Musjeed		677	4 9 0	14 May	15 May	247	45	4	3	7	306	295½
Minerva		829	4 0 0	28 May	29 May	273	34	9	4	4	324	313½
Sagof		653	2 17 0	4 June	5 June	226	59	19	8	19	331	298½
Myaram Doyaram		766	2 4 0	24 June	25 June	286	34	10	3	8	341	326½
City of Palaces		422	2 9 0	27 June	28 June	146	45	14	9	11	225	202½
Æneas		540	2 16 0	9 July	10 July	143	21	3	1	5	173	166
Futtay Allum		669	2 8 0	11 July	12 July	239	35	9	5	11	299	281
Fatel Rohoman		436	2 15 0	18 July	19 July	172	37	8	10	13	240	218
Futtay Salam		670	3 14 0	20 July	21 July	221	36	13	6	8	284	266½
Punjab		577	3 6 0	28 July	29 July	237	77	28	5	19	366	330½
Katel Hooper		1507	4 12 0	17 Aug.	18 Aug.	302	83	23	13	23	444	403
Sultany		1181	4 0 0	21 Aug.	22 Aug.	304	75	35	14	25	453	403½
Robert, Passenger		479	4 10 0	29 Aug.	30 Aug.	181	49	12	5	15	262	238½
Thomas Hamlin		832	4 0 0	19 Sept.	20 Sept.	268	73	17	9	17	384	354
Barque Progress		541	4 12 0	25 Sept.	26 Sept.	194	41	9	4	9	257	241½
				Total		5,042	1,219	360	196	311	7,128	6,539

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
7th January 1856.

T. Caird, *Emigration Agent.*

APPENDIX No. 18.

LIST of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Madras to the Mauritius during the Year 1855.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.		Contract Price.	Date at which placed at disposal of Emigration Agent.	Date of Departure.	Embarked.						
						Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.	Statute Adults.
	Old.	New.				M.	F.	M.	F.			
			£ s. d.									
Robert Passenger		478	5 0 0	3 Feb.	8 Feb.	170	53	19	16	20	278	240½
Clara		708	5 15 0	13 Feb.	28 Feb.	223	96	48	25	29	421	355½
Futtay Sultan		330	4 16 0	22 Mar.	24 Mar.	112	41	16	8	6	183	165
Teazer		388	4 18 9	24 Apr.	25 Apr.	123	51	28	13	10	225	194½
Narwhal		380	4 18 0	7 May	8 May	128	45	16	18	14	221	190
Defiance		512	5 0 0	10 May	11 May	196	52	18	6	7	279	260
Robert Passenger		478	5 0 0	21 May	21 May	177	63	31	12	14	297	261½
Priam		659	5 5 0	28 June	29 June	194	69	18	17	13	311	280½
Nonpareil		455	5 0 0	30 June	1 July	153	56	27	16	15	267	230½
Sir Edward Parry		575	4 17 0	5 July	6 July	188	50	15	13	7	273	252
Colgrain		623	5 0 0	13 July	20 July	196	56	21	13	11	297	269
Teazer		388	4 18 0	20 July	24 July	130	49	18	15	11	223	195½
Lord Hungerford		928	*4 13 0 3 19 5	2 Aug.	4 Aug.	243	113	49	24	19	448	392½
Kossuth		559	5 0 0	1 Aug.	†4 Aug.	155	43	16	10	10	234	211
Lady Macdonald		678	3 19 5	7 Aug.	10 Aug.	248	69	24	20	7	368	339
David Malcolm		538	3 19 5	15 Aug.	16 Aug.	174	49	21	17	10	271	242
Diana		377	4 18 0	25 Aug.	26 Aug.	144	30	10	9	6	199	183½
Blue Jacket		1,557	4 0 0	15 Sept.	20 Sept.	473	158	49	39	24	743	675
Sir Edward Parry		575	4 0 0	25 Sept.	25 Sept.	150	78	25	23	24	300	252
Minerva		829	4 0 0	10 Oct.	12 Oct.	234	104	46	28	35	447	375
Teazer		388	4 18 0	15 Oct.	16 Oct.	129	51	19	9	10	218	194
Narwhal		380	4 0 0	20 Oct.	20 Oct.	128	50	15	9	14	216	190
				Total		4,068	1,426	549	360	316	6,719	5,748½

* 340 at 4*l.* 13*s.*, and 50 in starboard side of poop at 3*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*
† Returned and sailed on the 10th August.

Emigration Commission, [illegible] 7th April 1856.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 19.

Statement showing the Number of Coolies who have returned to Calcutta from the Mauritius during the year 1855.

Ships.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on Voyage.	Emigrants embarked.							Born on Voyage.		Deaths on Voyage.						Immigrants landed.						
				Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.			Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1854.	1854.																							
Futtay Allum - -	8 Nov.	31 Dec.	53	36	3	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	3	–	–	–	–	39
		1855.																							
Futtay Salam - -	13 Nov.	8 Jan.	54	132	19	7	3	1	–	162	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	130	19	7	3	1	–	160
Bengal Merchant -	8 Dec.	6 Feb.	57	118	7	–	2	1	2	130	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	114	7	–	2	1	2	126
Wadiatool Rohoman -	- -	10 Feb.	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	–	48
Sultany - - -	- -	8 Mar.	–	47	3	3	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	3	3	–	–	–	53
	1855.																								
Prince Albert - -	20 Feb.	8 April	49	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6
Regina - - -	1 Mar.	5 May	64	227	25	15	8	–	–	275	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	226	25	14	8	–	–	273
Futtay Salam - -	13 April	17 May	35	242	37	7	7	5	5	303	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	241	37	7	7	5	5	302
Almahamody - -	9 Mar.	17 May	69	223	36	16	8	2	10	295	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	222	35	16	8	2	10	293
Mary Anne - -	20 April	25 May	35	208	28	14	13	5	5	273	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	207	28	14	13	6	5	273
Æneas - - - -	May	30 May	–	145	13	12	6	4	5	185	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145	13	12	6	4	5	185
Bengal Merchant -	18 May	20 June	31	221	24	7	3	3	3	261	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	221	24	7	3	3	3	261
Robert Passenger -	3 July	30 July	28	198	34	10	7	1	4	254	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	197	34	10	7	1	4	253
Aberfoyle - - -	2 June	31 July	58	266	27	11	3	6	3	316	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	266	27	11	3	6	3	316
Mayaram Doyaram -	18 Aug.	12 Sept.	24	198	24	9	6	4	1	242	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	198	24	9	6	4	1	242
Triumph - - -	22 Aug.	21 Sept.	29	205	17	10	4	2	2	240	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	205	16	10	4	2	2	239
Futtay Allum - -	9 Sept.	3 Nov.	53	64	6	2	5	1	–	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	6	2	5	1	–	78
Futtay Salam - -	5 Oct.	11 Nov.	36	135	8	2	2	–	–	147	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	134	8	2	2	–	–	146
Futtay Salam - -	13 Oct.	11 Dec.	57	44	3	2	–	–	–	49	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	43	3	2	–	–	–	48
		Total - -		2763	314	127	77	35	40	3356	1	–	13	2	1	–	–	–	16	2750	312	126	77	36	40	3341

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
January 7th, 1856.

T. Caird, *Emigration Agent.*

Appendix No. 20.

West Indies and Mauritius.

Return of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the West Indian Colonies and Mauritius in each Year from 1847 to 1855, so far as known.

Whence Emigrating.	Jamaica.									Trinidad.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Havannah	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	—	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sierra Leone	1,148	228	177	317	—	—	—	—	1,870	207	255	471	—	—	—	—	—	
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Helena	743	773	230*	432	—	—	—	—	2,198	—	1,290	304	—	14	4	—	—	
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	212	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	472†	—	472	634	—	—	173	1,309	2,089	687	291	5,183
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	988	—	—	
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1,940	1,080	468	808	16	199	472	212	5,195	873	1,868	775	173	1,323	3,081	687	291	9,0

Whence Emigrating.	British Guiana.									St. Lucia.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Great Britain	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sierra Leone	821	—	428	453	140	—	—	—	1,842	—	365	186	—	—	—	—	—	551
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Helena	876	—	719	—	15	—	—	—	1,610	—	—	568	—	—	—	—	—	568
Rio de Janeiro	—	111	72	—	113	—	—	—	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madeira	360	86	1,040	1,101	1,009	2,567	648	875	7,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Azores	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Indies	3,545	—	—	517	2,805	2,022	1,928	1,962	12,779	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
China	—	—	—	—	—	647	—	—	647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	5,542	197	2,259	2,256	4,082	5,509	2,576	2,837	25,258	—	365	754	—	—	—	—	—	1,119

Whence Emigrating.	St. Vincent.									Grenada.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	23
Sierra Leone	—	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	—	711	261	—	—	—	—	—	972
St. Helena	—	—	575	—	—	—	—	—	575	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madeira	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	86	234	575	—	—	—	—	—	895	—	796	261	10	23	—	—	—	1,0

* These Africans were landed direct from a captured slaver.
† This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

Appendix No. 20.—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	Antigua.									St. Kitt's.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	137
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	7	132	63	180	21	335	167	—	905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7	132	63	180	21	354	167	—	924	—	95	137	—	—	—	—	—	232

Whence Emigrating.	Tobago.									Total to West Indies.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	21
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	—	276
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	19
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	23
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	46	2,176	1,888	1,523	816	110	—	—	—	6,543
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	273
St. Helena	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	—	246	1,619	2,148	2,533	698	29	4	—	—	7,031
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434	72	—	113	—	—	—	619
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	218	1,103	1,291	1,030	3,069	815	1,087	9,006
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	164
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,179	—	—	690	4,114	4,111	2,615	2,253	17,962
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,635	472	—	2,107
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	292	8,448	4,767	5,292	3,719	5,465	9,143	3,902	3,340	44,076

Whence Emigrating.	Mauritius.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.*	Total.
Darien, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,295	16,796	12,144	18,516	9,739	88,898
Madagascar	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	39
Total	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,334	16,796	12,144	18,516	9,739	88,937

* The detailed return of Emigration to the 30th September only has as yet been received.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

Appendix No. 21.

West Indies.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Seasons 1854–55 and 1855–56.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.
				Adults.		Children under 10 yrs.		Infants.	Total.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.					
Henry Moore -	27 Sept. 1854	30 Dec. 1854 -	94	289	52	15	4	11	371	2	9	364
Southampton -	3 Nov. „ -	29 Jan. 1855 -	86	289	54	8	6	5	362	2	4	361
Bellairs - -	18 Nov. „ -	18 Feb. „ -	92	207	36	7	7	6	263	—	3	260
Assaye - -	22 Dec. „ -	20 March „ -	88	301	38	8	5	11	363	—	19	344
Devonshire - -	10 Jan. 1855 -	13 April „ -	93	254	55	5	6	7	327	—	9	318
Royal George -	31 Jan. „ -	9 May „ -	98	210	35	14	1	11	271	—	9	262
Thetis - - -	10 Feb. „ -	19 May „ -	98	176	54	10	3	10	253	—	9	241
Apolline - -	27 Feb. „ -	14 June „ -	107	144	25	2	1	1	173	1	1	173
			Total -	1,870	349	69	33	61	2,383	6	63	2,326
*Canning - -	18 Oct. 1855 -	- -	- -	212	76	15	9	8	320			
*Empress Eugenie -	3 Dec. „ -	- -	- -	214	80	8	4	9	315			
*Thomas Hamlin -	16 Feb. 1856 -	- -	- -	211	88	25	7	10	341			

* Taken up by Mr. Caird in India.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1855.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 22.

Return of Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Season 1855–6.

TRINIDAD.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.
				Adults.		Children under 10 yrs.		Infants.	Total.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.					
	1855.											
*Scindian - -	16 December	- - -	- -	177	64	9	9	8	267	—	—	—
	1856.											
Agincourt - -	19 January	- - -	- -	261	76	14	13	10	374	—	—	—

* Taken up by Mr. Caird in India.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No 23.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back passages), despatched from the West to the East Indies, from the 1st January 1854.

Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Colony.	Destination.	Numbers embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.
				Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.			
	1854.									
Gloriana - - - -	21 Jan. - -	Jamaica -	Madras -	17	5	2	1	3	28	13
			Calcutta -	263	63	21	23	31	401	
	1854.									
Sandford - - - -	16 Nov. - -	British Guiana	Calcutta -	213	24	5	3	6	251	8
	1855.									
*Scindian - - - -	1 June - -	Trinidad -	Madras -	34	16	9	8	2	†69	1
			Calcutta -	74	13	10	10	1	†108	12

* In this vessel two Chinese were also embarked.
† These are the figures given in the Immigration Agent's Schedule at Trinidad. The Returns from the East Indies slightly vary.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 24.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back Passages) despatched from the West to the East Indies, from 1850.

Colony and Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Number embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.	Number landed.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
Jamaica:	1853.								
Ostrich	Apr. 1	128	36	11	10	13	198	5	193
Harkaway	Apr. 10	264	73	20	14	19	390	2	388
Edward	Apr. 10	192	83	16	8	5	304	15	289
William Jardine	Apr. 15	228	26	6	10	5	275	18	257
	1854.								
Gloriana	Jan. 21	280	63	23	24	34	429	13	416
Total		1,092	236	76	66	76	1,596	53	1,543
British Guiana:	1850.								
Lucknow	Nov. 19	188	35	9	12	3	247	10	237
	1851.								
Zenobia	June 26	213	54	25	13	– –	305	22	283
Lord Elgin	Oct. 6	96	33	6	11	– –	146	3	143
Hempsyke	Nov. 1	118	27	11	9	– –	165	11	154
Glentanner	Nov. 15	241	37	23	10	– –	311	83	228
	1852.								
Lucknow	Mar. 9	198	41	36	15	– –	290	8	282
Thetis	Oct. 18	192	24	3	– –	10	229	13	216
	1853.								
Sandford	Aug. 9	143	44	15	6	3	211	15	196
	1854.								
Sandford	Nov. 16	213	24	5	3	6	251	8	243
Total		1,602	319	133	79	22	2,155	173	1,982
Trinidad:	1851.								
Eliza Stewart	May 31	17	2	1	2	– –	22	nil.	22
Eliza	Sept. 6	271	49	16	18	– –	354	30	324
	1852.								
Clarendon	Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	– –	241	16	225
	1853.								
Bucephalus	Aug. 3	288	19	– –	4	3	314	12	302
Shand	Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
	1855.								
Scindian	—	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	164
Total		1,088	178	58	59	17	1,395	75	1,320

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7th April 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 25.

Statement showing the number of Coolies who have returned to Calcutta from the West India Colonies during the year 1855.

Ships.	Port of Departure.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on Voyage.	Emigrants embarked.							Born on Voyage.		Deaths on Voyage.					Immigrants landed.						
					Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.			Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
		1854.	1855.																						
Sandford - -	Demerara	17 Nov.	21 April	154	213	24	5	3	6	–	251	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	205	24	5	3	6	–	243
		1855.																							
Scindian - - -	Trinidad	1 June	1 Nov.	151	75	14	19	–	–	–	108	–	–	11	1	–	–	–	12	62	13	10	10	–	–	95

Emigration Agent's Office, Calcutta,
7th January 1856.

T. Caird,
Emigration Agent.

Appendix No. 26.

Return showing the Mortality in Passenger Ships which cleared out from Liverpool for the United States, from 1st January to 30th September 1855.

N.B.—This Return includes only those Ships in which the mortality has been reported.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Jan. 1	Dreadnought	New York.	211	-	17	2	169	23	Nil.
„ 5	Harvest Queen	-	125	-	-	-	125	—	Nil.
„ 8	Constantine	-	197	-	26	6	138	27	Nil.
„ 17	Isaac Webb	-	368	-	-	-	349	19	Nil.
„ 20	Benjamin Adams	-	322	-	84	-	230	8	Nil.
„ 25	Aurora	-	297	1	23	5	238	31	·33
Feb. 1	Columbia	-	430	-	-	-	347	83	Nil.
„ 2	Princeton	-	214	1	74	4	124	12	·46
„ 6	Andrew Foster	-	195	-	51	-	133	11	Nil.
„ 10	New World	-	221	4	22	2	196	1	1·81
„ 14	Thornton	-	315	-	72	-	241	2	Nil.
„ 16	Albion	-	352	-	101	-	251	—	Nil.
„ „	E. C. Scanton	-	233	1	50	1	174	8	·42
„ 19	America	-	407	-	104	6	297	—	Nil.
Mar. 1	J. A. Westervelt	-	669	1	74	-	595	—	·14
„ 3	James Foster, jun.	-	756	1	-	-	756	—	·13
„ 9	West Point	-	409	2	177	-	232	—	·48
„ 10	Oswego	-	212	-	69	-	143	—	Nil.
„ 14	Ontario	-	640	-	27	11	592	10	Nil.
„ 19	Cynosure	-	382	1	45	-	327	10	·26
„ „	Fidelia	-	305	-	26	18	247	14	Nil.
„ 20	Emerald Isle	-	636	6	147	-	489	—	·94
„ 23	Webster	-	556	2	138	-	413	5	·35
„ 26	Garrick	-	413	3	35	25	215	138	·72
„ 28	Henry Clay	-	447	-	154	-	286	7	Nil.
„ 30	Albert Gallatin	-	332	-	24	4	290	14	Nil.
Apr. 3	William Tapscott	-	870	2	315	-	555	—	·22
„ 5	Manhattan	-	608	3	47	33	455	73	·49
„ 7	Cultivator	-	307	1	136	-	155	16	·32
„ „	J. L. Bogart	-	284	5	14	1	207	62	1·76
„ 11	Progress	-	423	2	116	-	300	7	·47
„ „	City of New York	-	261	-	101	-	147	13	Nil.
„ 14	Yorkshire	-	325	-	38	18	240	29	Nil.
„ „	Australia	-	398	-	154	23	213	8	Nil.
„ 17	F. P. Sage	-	405	-	55	17	326	7	Nil.
„ 19	Rappahannock	-	519	2	127	-	390	2	·38
„ „	Great Western	-	600	2	39	35	503	23	·33
„ 20	John Bright	-	438	-	87	-	298	53	Nil.
„ 21	S. Curling	-	574	-	353	200	7	14	Nil.
„ 23	Constitution	-	617	-	49	32	522	14	Nil.
„ 26	William Stetson	-	479	-	285	30	161	3	Nil.
„ 28	Isaac Wright	-	495	3	49	9	215	222	·60
„ 30	William Nelson	-	469	-	120	-	341	8	Nil.
„ „	Dreadnought	-	482	-	63	39	378	2	Nil.
May 1	Empire State	-	376	1	123	-	253	—	·26
„ „	Empire	-	345	-	118	-	225	2	Nil.
„ „	City of Mobile	-	444	-	107	-	336	1	Nil.
„ 4	Richard Robinson	-	348	1	98	10	194	46	·28
„ 7	Harvest Queen	-	545	-	130	26	318	71	Nil.
„ „	John Rutledge	-	211	-	20	1	184	6	Nil.
„ 8	Guy Mannering	-	312	-	35	-	274	3	Nil.
„ 9	American Union	-	485	-	5	-	421	59	Nil.
„ 12	Excelsior	-	346	1	103	-	234	9	·28
„ 14	Universe	-	473	1	250	-	210	13	·21
„ 15	Constantine	-	479	1	12	17	446	4	·20
„ 21	Calhoun	-	418	4	185	-	233	—	·95
„ „	Isaac Webb	-	625	-	44	13	400	168	Nil.
„ 22	Cambria	-	378	-	113	-	265	—	Nil.
„ „	Roscius	-	453	4	14	8	431	—	·88
„ 30	Orient	-	515	1	191	-	317	7	·19
„ 31	Cornelius Lawrence	-	437	-	56	-	345	36	Nil.
June 2	Constellation	-	671	-	181	-	478	12	Nil.
„ 4	Columbia	-	418	1	33	53	300	32	·23

Mortality in Ships cleared out for the United States at Liverpool, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
June 6	Jeremiah Thompson	New York	440	-	128	-	269	43	Nil.
„ 7	Driver	-	653	2	167	-	393	93	·30
„ 12	Aurora	-	535	-	48	81	381	25	Nil.
„ 14	De Witt Clinton	-	374	2	63	3	291	17	·53
„ 18	Princeton	-	389	1	90	8	283	8	·25
„ „	Lucy Thompson	-	334	1	124	-	197	13	·29
„ 20	Fidelia	-	325	1	17	23	236	49	·30
„ 22	Albion	-	486	-	153	-	333	—	Nil.
„ 23	Andrew Foster	-	399	1	55	20	292	32	·25
„ 29	New World	-	321	1	35	7	258	21	·31
July 2	Bridgewater	-	313	-	44	-	167	102	Nil.
„ „	America	-	245	-	53	-	146	46	Nil.
„ 4	West Point	-	346	1	10	47	279	10	·28
„ 7	F. A. Palmer	-	382	-	91	-	285	6	Nil.
„ 18	Ontario	-	487	2	74	30	348	35	·41
„ 19	James Foster, jun.	-	404	-	26	36	313	29	Nil.
„ 30	Dreadnought	-	490	-	199	-	168	33	Nil.
Aug. 3	Yorkshire	-	363	14	39	20	213	91	3·85
„ 4	Emerald Isle	-	633	2	119	-	455	59	·31
„ 7	Henry Clay	-	259	-	66	13	157	18	Nil.
„ 10	Albert Gallatin	-	400	-	68	22	284	26	Nil.
„ 13	William Tapscott	-	730	2	217	-	489	24	·27
„ 15	J. A. Westervelt	-	432	6	72	-	241	119	1·38
„ 16	Constitution	-	311	-	25	29	251	6	Nil.
„ 18	Great Western	-	299	-	43	11	230	15	Nil.
„ 22	Ashburton	-	218	1	21	10	109	78	·45
„ 29	Manhattan	-	369	-	92	5	118	154	Nil.
„ „	Underwriter	-	343	1	59	20	196	68	·29
„ 30	Progress	-	408	-	102	15	258	33	Nil.
Sept. 3	Cultivator	-	389	2	120	25	218	26	·51
„ „	Isaac Wright	-	393	-	96	51	241	5	Nil.
„ 10	Empire State	-	274	1	130	-	125	19	·36
„ 11	F. P. Sage	-	239	-	71	15	89	64	Nil.
„ „	American Union	-	487	1	93	39	217	138	·20
„ 17	Sea Lark	-	266	-	54	20	192	—	Nil.
„ 18	Guy Mannering	-	347	-	60	6	254	27	Nil.
„ 19	Harvest Queen	-	391	-	40	17	318	16	Nil.
„ 21	John Rutledge	-	238	-	69	8	161	—	Nil.
„ 27	John Bright	-	370	-	86	-	105	179	Nil.
„ 28	Jeremiah Thompson	-	410	-	82	-	316	12	Nil.
„ 29	Albion	-	475	-	123	-	352	—	Nil.
	TOTAL	-	42,354	109	8,830	1,235	29,102	3,187	·23
Mar. 10	Daniel Webster	Boston -	327	1	26	1	300	—	·30
„ 26	Mariner	-	302	2	7	-	295	—	·65
Apr. 3	George Peabody	-	493	-	4	4	485	—	Nil.
„ 13	Western Empire	-	618	-	7	-	611	—	Nil.
„ 24	George Washington	-	649	-	9	3	637	—	Nil.
May 1	Parliament	-	416	-	12	-	404	—	Nil.
„ 16	Star of Empire	-	482	-	49	-	433	—	Nil.
June 6	Chariot of Fame	-	572	-	22	18	532	—	Nil.
„ 18	Cathedral	-	362	-	21	-	341	—	Nil.
„ 28	Daniel Webster	-	479	-	52	17	409	1	Nil.
July 6	Chatsworth	-	227	-	26	4	197	—	Nil.
„ 31	Wellfleet	-	347	-	48	6	293	—	Nil.
Aug. 14	Parliament	-	323	1	101	4	218	—	·30
Sept. 14	Reporter	-	337	-	56	17	314	—	Nil.
„ 26	Star of Empire	-	508	-	46	54	408	—	Nil.
	TOTAL	-	6,492	4	486	128	5,877	1	·06
Jan. 12	Wyoming	Philadelphia.	83	-	45	-	38	—	Nil.
Mar. 17	Tonawanda	-	345	1	115	-	230	1	·29
„ 30	Jurwenta	-	570	3	502	35	15	18	·52
Apr. 14	Chimborazo	-	430	-	186	1	58	185	Nil.
„ 17	Sarawak	-	382	1	77	-	305	—	·26
May 12	Wyoming	-	370	-	132	-	238	—	Nil.
June 19	Tonawanda	-	296	1	88	-	203	5	·33
July 16	Tuscarora	-	257	-	95	5	155	2	Nil.
Aug. 4	Sarawak	-	314	-	125	-	187	2	Nil.
	TOTAL	-	3,047	6	1,365	41	1,429	212	·19

Mortality in Ships cleared out for the United States at Liverpool, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Sailing.	Name of Ship.	Destination.	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Apr.26	Annapolis - -	Baltimore	135	- -	- -	- -	135	—	Nil.
Jan.10	James Nasmyth -	New Orleans.	439	2	- -	- -	- -	439	·45
„ 16	Charles Buck -		431	- -	220	79	34	98	Nil.
Feb.16	Helios - -	- -	142	- -	24	1	117	—	Nil.
Sept. 5	Shakspeare -	- -	240	- -	52	7	159	22	Nil.
„ 23	Colonel Cutts -	- -	225	2	26	9	168	22	·88
	TOTAL - -	- -	1,477	4	322	96	478	581	·27

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for—	Number Embarked.	No. of Deaths.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Per-centage of Deaths.
New York - -	42,354	100	8,830	1,235	29,102	3,187	·23
Boston - - -	6,492	4	486	128	5,877	1	·06
Philadelphia - -	3,047	6	1,365	41	1,429	212	·19
Baltimore - -	135	- -	- -	- -	135	—	Nil.
New Orleans - -	1,477	4	322	96	478	581	·27
TOTAL -	53,505	114	11,003	1,500	37,021	3,981	·21

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 27.

Return of the Number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched in 1855 from the United Kingdom, showing the Number of such Ships wrecked or destroyed at Sea, and the Number of Lives so lost, so far as at present known.

Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
Liverpool - -	22	8,041	943	8,984	*2	†543	*The "Nashwauk" went ashore near Adelaide, 13th May. Passengers and Crew saved.
London - -	2	544	53	597	—	—	
Plymouth - -	30	8,672	1,013	9,685	—	—	
Southampton -	33	10,352	1,093	11,445	—	—	*†The "Guiding Star," for Melbourne, spoken 15th February, and not since heard of; 481 Emigrants and 62 Officers and Crew lost.
Glasgow - -	1	407	50	457	—	—	
Total -	88	28,016	3,152	31,168	2	543	

Private Passenger Ships from Ports under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
Liverpool - -	275	97,078	12,167	109,245	*3	†121	*‡"Iowa," for Melbourne, sailed 29th April 1854 and not afterwards heard of; 85 Passengers and 36 Crew lost.
London - -	96	12,825	3,396	16,221	—	—	
Plymouth - -	12	2,242	351	2,593	‡1	‡194	
Glasgow - -	14	3,367	369	3,736	—	—	*"St. Patrick," for New York, went on shore near Barnegat, 19th December 1854. Passengers and Crew saved.
Greenock -	4	850	116	966	—	—	
Belfast - -	2	326	28	354	—	—	
Cork - - -	3	441	51	592	—	—	
Galway - -	2	186	38	224	—	—	*"Lochmaben Castle," for Quebec, was ashore on the Bird Rocks, Gulf of St. Lawrence, 4th June. Passengers and Crew saved.
Limerick - -	10	1,204	153	1,357	—	—	
Londonderry -	8	1,462	159	1,621	—	—	
New Ross - -	6	1,130	108	1,238	—	—	
Sligo - - -	5	214	35	249	—	—	‡"John," for Quebec, struck on the Manacle Rocks, near Falmouth, on the 3rd May. 194 lives lost.
Tralee - - -	4	1,268	103	1,371	—	—	
Waterford - -	2	160	28	188	—	—	
Total -	702	122,753	17,102	139,955	4	315	

PRIVATE PASSENGER SHIPS from Ports not under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

PORTS.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	REMARKS.
Bideford - - -	1	23	—	—	
Bristol - - -	6	932	—	—	
Carlisle - - -	1	49	—	—	
Fowey - - -	1	83	—	—	
Hull - - - -	6	695	—	—	
Swansea - - -	1	26	—	—	
Aberdeen - - -	11	1,395	—	—	
Montrose - - -	2	281	—	—	
Stornoway - - -	1	330	—	—	
Westport - - -	1	120	—	—	
TOTAL - -	31	3,934	—	—	

SUMMARY.

	SHIPS.			PASSENGERS AND CREW.		
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Percentage.	No. embarked.	No. of Lives lost.	Percentage.
Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners - - -	88	2	2·27	31,168	543	1·74
Ships despatched from Ports under superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -	702	4	·56	139,855	315	·22
Ships despatched from Ports not under superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -	31	Nil.	Nil.	3,934	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL - -	821	6	·73	174.957	858	·49

Emigration Commission,
8 *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 28.

Return showing the Amounts paid in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, under the Remittance Regulations since the Commencement of the System in 1848; and also the Number of Persons who have emigrated under those Regulations.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for						Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	Passage.			Outfit.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1848	45	0	0	-	-	-	45	0	0	3	Nil.
1849	496	0	0	67	10	0	563	10	0	72	9
1850	337	0	0	42	0	0	379	0	0	40	32
1851	499	0	0	45	0	0	544	0	0	56	15
1852	3,196	0	0	611	0	0	3,807	0	0	816	24
1853	9,413	0	0	1,768	1	0	11,181	1	0	2,345	851
1854	13,895	0	0	2,912	16	0	16,807	16	0	2,717	1,697
1855	12,302	0	0	1,734	11	0	14,036	11	0	2,213	1,878
To Mar. 31, 1856	—			—			—			—	562
Total	40,183	0	0	7,180	18	0	47,363	18	0	8,262	5,068

VICTORIA.

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for						Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	Passage.			Outfit.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1848	The Remittances paid in Victoria previously to the year 1852 are included in the sums stated above as paid in New South Wales, of which colony Victoria then formed a part.									-	Nil.
1849										- -	2
1850										- -	18
1851										- -	Nil.
1852	1,193	0	0	312	0	0	1,505	0	0	213	4
1853	3,165	0	0	970	0	0	4,135	0	0	597	200
1854	4,566	0	0	1,406	10	0	5,972	10	0	848	507
1855	*2,987	0	0	*600	10	0	*3,587	10	0	*617	639
To Mar. 31, 1856	—			—			—			—	81
Total	11,911	0	0	3,289	0	0	15,200	0	0	2,275	1,451

* To the 30th November.

APPENDIX No. 28.—*continued.*

Amounts paid under the Remittance Regulations since the Commencement of the System in 1848—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.*

Year.	Amount paid in the Colony for Passage.			Amount paid in the Colony for Outfit.			Total.			Number of Persons nominated.	Number of Persons despatched.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1848	81	0	0	10	0	0	91	0	0	17	Nil.
1849	255	0	0	20	0	0	275	0	0	30	9
1850	256	10	0	25	0	0	281	10	0	31	10
1851	237	7	6	45	0	0	282	7	6	94	7
1852	693	10	0	147	10	0	841	0	0	284	37
1853	2,111	0	0	422	0	0	2,533	0	0	1,493	242
1854	2,900	10	0	505	10	0	3,406	0	0	1,914	1,064
1855	1,547	0	0	259	10	0	1,806	10	0	1,532	1,022
To Mar. 31, 1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173
TOTAL	8,081	17	6	1,434	10	0	9,516	7	6	5,395	2,564

Number of persons nominated by purchasers of land under the land deposit regulations, and who have proceeded to the colony during the past year :

New South Wales - -	209
Victoria - - - -	8
South Australia - -	216
TOTAL - -	433

* Almost all of the persons nominated in South Australia, are strictly speaking nominated under the land deposit regulations; but all the cases in which that nomination has been accompanied by a remittance, are here classed as remittance cases.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 29.

New South Wales.

Table illustrating progress of the Colony from 1844 to 1854 inclusive.

	Population.	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Value of Imports, the produce or manufacture of Great Britain.	Land in Cultivation.	Value of Exports of Wool.	Value of Exports of Tallow.	Produce of Land Sales.	Receipts from Leases, Licences, and Quit Rents.
		£	£	£	Acres.	£	£	£	£
1844	173,377	871,268	780,198	542,970	128,406	471,300	69,604	8,031	19,423
1845	181,556	1,092,389	985,561	612,912	138,237	612,705	90,479	14,104	29,414
1846	196,704	1,056,338	1,314,951	878,660	151,034	668,544	25,058	10,998	29,782
1847	205,009	1,201,535	1,544,327	933,364	128,598	706,313	92,384	9,182	41,534
1848	220,474	1,155,009	1,182,874	790,720	123,499	683,623	102,611	8,865	32,345
1849	246,209	1,135,944	1,313,589	900,759	135,806	663,965	149,671	22,740	37,103
1850	265,503	1,357,784	1,333,413	961,364	144,647	788,051	167,858	35,251	41,437
1851	197,168	1,796,912	1,563,931	1,109,480	152,057	828,302	114,168	67,912	45,327
1852	208,254	4,604,034	1,900,436	1,235,664	130,643	676,815	146,811	56 875	40,971
1853	231,088	4,523,346	6,342,397	3,993,670	138,052	999,896	134,708	251,667	44,172
1854	251,315	4,050,126	5,981,063	3,699,623	130,944	1,181,956	164,256	272,078	52,912

N.B.—The returns of the population include the late district of Port Phillip, now the colony of Victoria, up to the year 1850 inclusive.

Table showing the number of Acres planted with the Grape Vine, and of the quantity of Wine and Brandy made from the produce thereof, in the years 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, in the colony of New South Wales.

Year.	Acres.	Produce.	
		Wine.	Brandy.
		Gallons.	Gallons.
1851	1,060¼	84,843	1,641
1852	1,096¼	92,744	1,581
1853	962¼	57,491	1,587
1854	913	57,959	674

Appendix No. 30.

New South Wales.

Statement (framed from the Colonial Land Returns) showing the Particulars of the Land Revenue of New South Wales from 1843 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Land Sales.	Quit Rents.	Leases and Licences.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1843	9,820	15,504	9,873	35,197
1844	8,031	7,192	12,231	27,454
1845	14,104	7,985	21,429	43,518
1846	10,998	6,187	23,595	40,780
1847	9,182	14,727	26,807	50,716
1848	8,865	4,410	27,935	41,210
1849	22,740	4,029	33,074	59,843
1850	35,251	6,249	35,188	76,688
1851	67,912	7,667	37,660	113,239
1852	56,875	3,556	37,415	97,846
1853	251,667	3,880	40,291	295,838
1854	272,078	2,407	50,505	324,990

Appendix No. 31.

New South Wales.

Return of Live Stock in the Colony from 1842 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.
1843	55,739	850,160	54,607	3,452,539
1844	64,093	971,559	52,196	3,743,732
1845	73,014	1,116,420	56,022	4,409,504
1846	76,726	1,140,297	39,733	4,909,819
1847*	90,118	1,270,706	57,395	5,673,266
1848	97,400	1,366,164	65,216	6,530,542
1849	105,126	1,463,651	52,902	6,784,494
1850*	111,458	1,374,968	52,371	7,092,209
1851	116,397	1,375,257	65,510	7,396,895
1852	123,404	1,495,984	78,559	7,707,917
1853	139,765	1,552,285	71,395	7,929,708
1854	148,851	1,576,750	63,255	8,144,119

* 1847, 1850.—To these years have been added information from the Lower Darling District, not received when the General Returns of Live Stock were published in 1848 and 1851.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
1st May 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 32.

New South Wales.

TALLOW AND LARD.

Return of Live Stock slaughtered, and the Quantity of Tallow and Lard produced from the same, from the Year 1844 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Boiling-down Establishments.	Sheep slaughtered.	Horned Cattle slaughtered.	Tallow produced.	Hogs slaughtered.	Lard produced.
		Number.	Number.	Cwt.	Number.	lbs.
1844*	43	127,280	16,891	28,901	388	11,481
1845	52	85,377	36,361	46,854	522	25,323
1846	34	33,538	9,438	16,802	184	7,114
1847	49	128,741	32,012	58,963	54	1,680
1848	55	165,701	33,097	60,842	56	1,865
1849	80	393,071	35,744	85,675	252	29,659
1850	94	292,416	60,385	128,330	45	2,916
1851	75	269,845	42,231	88,145	25	2,000
1852	72	292,000	74,194	147,947	24	1,200
1853	39	96,895	29,959	64,485	—	—
1854	36	69,229	21,120	48,268	—	—

* 1844.—From two establishments returns were made of 8,386 sheep and 1,241 head of cattle slaughtered, but no account of the tallow produced. From three other establishments no information could be obtained.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 33.

New South Wales.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK.

Return of Live Stock exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Description of Stock.						Total Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	Horses.	Asses and Mules.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	£
1837	25	- -	135	4,396	26	- -	7,562
1838	30	- -	345	6,296	- -	- -	11,537
1839	3	- -	43	488	- -	- -	1,565
1840	35	- -	2,384	3,302	100	- -	10,280
1841	65	- -	135	4,802	- -	- -	7,944
1842	100	- -	1,486	6,970	- -	3	14,705
1843	242	2	924	11,884	- -	- -	11,268
1844	489	3	894	8,803	- -	- -	17,075
1845	1,156	- -	434	5,331	6	- -	28,223
1846	1,020	- -	1,127	6,741	- -	- -	23,942
1847	457	- -	1,977	16,905	1	10	15,701
1848	1,181	- -	10,208	25,331	- -	- -	39,511
1849	1,135	- -	763	13,271	- -	- -	17,292
1850	830	- -	1,498	6,814	51	52	15,304
1851	1,941	- -	971	18,186	- -	- -	23,615
1852	770	- -	1,178	31,357	9	- -	16,605
1853	907	- -	6,425	41,151	418	- -	36,779
1854	1,179	- -	7,491	28,140	422	- -	78,440

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 34.

New South Wales.

EXPORT OF WOOL.

Return of the Quantity and Value of Wool exported from the Colony of New South Wales from the Year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	lbs.	£
1837	4,273,715	320,527
1838	5,428,993	384,346
1839	6,597,981	397,278
1840	7,668,960	498,210
1841	6,675,829	431,802
1842	6,599,252	443,729
1843	8,298,359	467,088
1844	9,215,944	471,300
1845	10,522,921	612,705
1846	10,072,570	668,544
1847	12,169,684	706,313
1848	12,445,048	683,623
1849	13,396,525	663,965
1850	14,270,622	788,051
1851	15,268,473	828,302
1852	11,354,096	688,317
1853	16,358,869	999,896
1854	18,976,300	1,181,956

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 35.

EXPORT OF TALLOW.

Return of the Quantity and Value of Tallow exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value, as entered in the Return of Exports.
	Cwt.	£
1837	500	1,209
1838	105	206
1839	—	—
1840	8	15
1841	366	705
1842	—	—
1843	4,660	7,265
1844	48,029	69,604
1845	64,440	90,479
1846	18,117	25,058
1847	58,478	92,384
1848	71,304	102,611
1849	84,454	149,671
1850	128,090	167,858
1851	86,460	114,168
1852	118,182	146,811
1853	90,675	134,708
1854	82,120	164,256

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 36.

New South Wales.

SHIPPING INWARDS.

Return of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered inwards in the Colony of New South Wales, from the year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.				From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States of America.		From Foreign States.		Totals.	
			New Zealand.		Elsewhere.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1837	56	21,816	35	5,392	94	21,085	5	581	48	13,004	5	1,220	17	4,262	260	67,360
1838	102	41,848	36	4,115	106	22,928	6	616	31	7,928	1	274	9	2,351	291	80,060
1839	128	54,198	48	7,743	107	24,851	7	836	26	9,321	4	1,177	38	11,721	368	109,847
1840	152	64,933	65	12,009	127	27,462	6	750	27	8,087	8	2,520	62	19,781	447	135,542
1841	184	76,680	47	7,511	123	22,570	3	358	23	6,163	13	4,754	49	13,242	442	131,278
1842	92	37,790	79	13,731	97	17,642	19	2,902	20	5,806	7	2,762	77	19,528	391	100,161
1843	64	27,643	41	5,559	175	28,310	25	4,194	30	7,967	5	1,116	41	10,754	381	85,543
1844	58	27,417	54	7,189	121	20,367	13	1,831	27	7,888	3	1,005	13	3,222	289	68,919
1845	58	21,959	61	6,179	117	24,854	24	2,612	37	11,900	1	243	26	6,268	324	74,015
1846	59	28,619	63	10,613	160	27,209	27	3,005	78	24,191	1	370	30	6,891	418	100,898
1847	57	25,349	70	10,176	193	37,422	25	2,443	77	22,501	1	160	32	9,968	455	107,019
1848	71	34,309	106	23,877	233	45,173	23	2,695	63	17,473	1	406	30	7,753	527	131,686
1849	105	54,641	68	15,732	134	25,792	20	2,804	47	13,226	-	-	40	8,769	414	121,964
1850	90	48,776	79	14,474	94	19,293	22	2,755	38	10,432	60	17,848	38	12,607	421	126,185
1851	73	40,867	80	17,577	191	40,190	40	5,643	33	8,430	72	20,473	64	19,822	553	153,002
1852	111	71,307	66	12,858	381	68,059	32	3,602	30	7,433	51	16,846	50	17,261	721	197,366
1853	208	125,054	74	15,637	598	144,777	24	3,676	7	1,814	46	17,321	91	28,573	1,048	336,852
1854	206	123,817	115	32,395	542	153,953	57	9,814	6	1,238	29	11,136	103	44,574	1,058	376,927

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 37.

New South Wales.

VESSELS REGISTERED.

Return of the Number of Vessels built and registered in the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Vessels built.		Vessels registered.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1837	17	760	36	3,702
1838	20	808	41	6,299
1839	11	763	75	10,668
1840	17	1,196	94	12,153
1841	33	2,037	102	10,992
1842	25	1,297	77	9,173
1843	41	1,237	84	6,657
1844	15	498	81	7,835
1845	15	931	87	8,888
1846	27	1,013	68	4,205
1847	33	2,121	93	8,609
1848	26	1,281	87	6,618
1849	35	1,720	109	7,551
1850	36	1,605	99	7,783
1851	24	939	97	9,181
1852	23	1,582	131	13,138
1853	16	808	190	22,702
1854	33	1,952	188	24,221

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 38.

CONVICTIONS.

Return of the Number of Convictions in the Supreme Court, and Courts of Quarter Sessions of New South Wales, from the Year 1837 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Felonies.			Misdemeanors.			Total Number of Convictions.
	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	Supreme Court.	Courts of Quarter Sessions.	Total.	
1837	177	*		12	*		
1838	199	*		18	*		
1839	159	582	741	12	113	125	866
1840	99	553	652	9	140	149	801
1841	114	449	563	14	64	78	641
1842	113	429	542	22	72	94	636
1843	107	416	523	22	54	76	599
1844	157	331	488	30	48	78	566
1845	139	303	442	27	51	78	520
1846	113	350	463	38	77	115	578
1847	115	281	396	24	61	85	481
1848	91	269	360	40	45	85	445
1849	148	289	437	28	69	97	534
1850	149	302	451	40	64	104	555
1851	159	322	461	46	67	113	574
1852	103	319	422	32	73	105	527
1853	147	310	457	44	103	147	604
1854	157	320	477	62	98	160	637

* 1837–38.—Returns not rendered by the Clerk of the Peace for these years.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 39.

Return of the Quantity of and Value of Gold exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from the Year 1851 to 1854 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.			Value, as entered in the Returns of Exports.
	oz.	*dwts.*	*grs.*	£
1851	144,120	17	16	468,336
1852	818,751	18	17	2,660,946
1853	548,052	19	21	1,781,172
1854	237,910	13	23	773,209

This Return includes a large portion of Gold brought from the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, but the quantity cannot be accurately ascertained.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
May 1st, 1855.

C. D. Riddell,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 40.

New South Wales.

Return of the Population, Trade, and Immigration of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Year 1854.

A. Population on 31st December.			B.	C. Trade.									
Free.	Bond.	Total.	Immigration.	Imports. Value.	Exports. Value.	Shipping. Inwards.	Shipping. Outwards.	Wool Exported. Quantity.	Wool Exported. Value.	Tallow Exported. Quantity.	Tallow Exported. Value.	Gold Exported. Quantity.	Gold Exported. Value.
				£	£			Lbs.	£	Cwt.	£	oz. dwts. grs.	£
249,292	2,023	251,315	10,002	5,981,063	4,050,126	No. 1,058 Tons 376,927 Men 20,410	No. 1,112 Tons 409,489 Men 19,814	18,976,300	1,181,956	82,120	164,256	237,910 13 23	773,209

Remarks.

A. Population.—Taken from the "Blue Book" and printed "Statistics;" the military, but not the aborigines, are included. The bond includes 1,232 holding tickets-of-leave; viz.: 731 British and 501 Colonial.

B. Immigration.—Taken from a return furnished by the agent for Immigration.

C. Trade.—Taken from the printed "Statistics."

Gold.—Includes a portion of the Gold brought from the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, but which cannot be distinguished.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, New South Wales, 12th June 1855.

C. D. Riddell.
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 41.

New South Wales.

My Lord, *Government House, Sydney, 10th August 1855.*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Despatch marked separate, and dated 2d March 1855, inclosing an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 8th February 1855, establishing rules and regulations for the demise in New South Wales of mineral lands not auriferous.

2. With reference to these regulations, I wish to point out to your Lordship, that although they may work satisfactorily when applied to land which may be supposed or known to contain minerals, such as copper, lead, &c., which run in veins or lodes, yet they are altogether inapplicable to land under which coal is either believed or known to exist; and as coal fields are, I imagine, included in the general term "mineral land not auriferous," I would beg to suggest that land supposed or known to contain coal should be specially exempted from the operation of the above-mentioned rules and regulations, and that additional rules should be promulgated for the guidance of the Government in dealing with such lands.

3. I have the honour to forward herewith the minutes of the proceedings of the Executive Council on 13th March 1855, when the subject of the mode of leasing portions of a coal field was under consideration, and to suggest that the rules proposed by the Council, and sanctioned by me, should form the basis of any regulations to be issued by Her Majesty in Council as applicable to coal fields in New South Wales.

4. The rules suggested by the Council, and approved by me, had reference to a particular coal field, but they are equally applicable to all lands under which coal is supposed or known to exist, and may be generalized as follows:

All land under which coal is supposed or known to exist will be let by auction in suitable blocks on the following terms:

The leases to be for periods of 21 years, but terminable, at the option of the holder, at the intermediate periods of 7 and 14 years respectively, upon six months' notice being given:

The land to be subject to a fixed annual rental for the surface right at the rate of 5*s.* per acre per annum:

The bidding at auction to be on the amount of the rent to be paid for the coal raised, a minimum of 6*d.* per ton being established for the first seven years, and an addition of 3*d.* per ton being made to the rent at the termination of each septennial period of the lease:

The lease to be forfeited if at any period the coal raised during the space of two whole years should be less than 10,000 tons.

5. With regard to the points in which these regulations differ from those promulgated in the Order in Council of 8th February 1855, it may be sufficient for me to point out to your Lordship, that the physical conformation of the coal strata differs in every particular from that of the veins or lodes containing ores of metal, and that the mode of working is essentially different from that adopted in

following out metallic veins. The demand for coal is regular, and the yield of the mine can be calculated on with some degree of certainty, so that the owner or lessee is in the position of a person engaged in a regular business, while the seeking for lodes of metal, and the working of them when discovered, partakes very much of the character of speculation.

6. With regard to the actual value of any portion of a known coal field, by which value, of course, the Government should be guided in fixing, in accordance with the rules of the Order in Council of 8th February, the annual rent to be paid, I would observe, that it is composed of two elements:

1st. The value of the surface soil for agricultural or grazing purposes, or for the erection by the lessee of the necessary buildings for his workmen:

2d. Of the value of the coal which the lessee may remove from the ground and sell for his own benefit.

The value of the surface may fairly be covered by a fixed annual rental of 5*s.* per acre; but it would be impossible to decide upon any fixed amount to be paid for the coal itself, varying as this does, in different fields, and even in the same field, both in quality and the quantity which can be raised within any given area.

7. I therefore fully concur in the view taken by the Executive Council, that the fairest plan, both as regards the Government and the lessee, will be to make the payment by the latter contingent upon the actual quantity of coal removed and sold or used by him. The amount of this can easily be ascertained by measurement, should an inspection of the books of the lessee be considered unsatisfactory.

8. I see no reason to depart from the usual practice of putting up the leases of coal districts to auction. It is a guarantee against accusations of favouritism on the part of the officers concerned in the leasing of these lands, and can be productive of no disadvantage to any bonâ fide applicant.

9. As certain portions of the Newcastle coal field have already been leased under the conditions before enumerated, I would wish to submit that the necessary authority should be given for the purpose of rendering these agreements between the Government and the lessees valid, and that in any Order in Council conveying instructions as to the leasing of coal fields no right of pre-emption should be given to the lessee, who should be dealt with as a simple tenant, and not invested with any privileges which will complicate his relations with the Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. Denison.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 42.

Pastoral Runs in the Counties of Clinton, Deas Thomson, and Livingstone, at Port Curtis.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,
21st December 1854.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to direct the notification of the following regulations with regard to the occupation of pastoral runs within the counties of Clinton, Deas Thomson, and Livingstone, at Port Curtis, which have been established in pursuance of the authority contained in chapter 4. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 9th March 1847, namely:

1. Leases for pastoral purposes only will be granted for any lands within the counties of Clinton, Deas Thomson, and Livingstone situated at a greater distance than twenty miles from the outer limits of the township of Gladstone.

2. The rent for such leases will be at the rate of 1*l.* per section or square mile, payable annually in advance.

3. The leases so granted will be only for a year, but they will be renewed from time to time without competition, until the lands comprised therein, or any portion of such lands, are required for sale or for any public purpose.

4. The tenders already sent in for runs situated wholly or partially within the above-named counties will be accepted on the terms herein prescribed according to priority of receipt; but in case there be two or more tenders received on the same day, which either clash with each other or wholly embrace the same land, the run will in either case be submitted to public tender as in the case of unsettled lands.

5. Future tenders for any lands within the limits herein prescribed must be addressed to the Government Resident at Gladstone, and will be dealt with in like manner according to priority of receipt.

6. The leases to be issued under this regulation will carry with them no pre-emptive right whatever, neither will any compensation be given for any improvements effected on the lands by the lessees.

7. It will be competent to the Government to cause any portion of the land comprised within such leases to be put up to sale, whether applied for to purchase or not.

8. The portion so sold, and so much of the adjoining lands as the purchaser may be entitled to occupy under the pre-emptive right conferred on him by the regulation of the 29th March 1848, will be withheld from the lessee, who will have refunded to him a rateable proportion of the rent for the time the lease has to run.

9. In all other respects the conditions of the leases to be issued under this regulation will be those of the existing regulations applicable to leases within the settled districts for pastoral purposes only.

By his Excellency's command,
C. D. Riddell.

Appendix No. 43.

Victoria.

Return showing the Amount of Territorial Revenue for 1853 and 1854.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31 Dec. 1853.	Year ended 31 Dec. 1854.	Increase upon Year 1854.	Decrease upon Year 1854.
Proceeds of the sale of land and town allotments	1,496,714	1,358,078	—	138,636
Immigration remittances -	3,260	6,305	3,045	—
Leases and Licences to occupy Crown lands -	29,860	36,923	7,063	—
Licences to cut timber and to camp on Crown lands	12,166	10,704	—	1,462
Proceeds of the sale of wool from Aboriginal station	1,455	—	—	1,455
Stoppages and repayments for rations - - -	3,842	3,729	—	112
Sale of Crown property -	122	1,252	1,129	—
Rents of Government quarries and premises -	2,706	3,405	699	—
Received for improvements on land sold by the Crown - - -	70	5,929	5,859	—
Miscellaneous receipts - -	163	120	—	43
Repayments from other Governments - - -	3,464	—	—	3,464
Total - -	1,553,825	1,426,448	17,797	145,173
			Total decrease upon the year - £	127,376

Appendix No. 44.

Victoria.

Return of the Unassisted Emigrants from the United Kingdom to Victoria who arrived during the Year 1855.

Quarters in which the Vessels arrived.	Emigrants embarked,							Deaths on board and in Quarantine.							Remarks.
	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1855.															
March 31	4,779	1,870	811	589	167	109	8,325	11	8	9	9	9	4	50	
June 30	2,545	1,226	544	388	93	54	4,850	8	2	10	1	4	3	28	
September 30	1,943	970	363	328	53	58	3,715	12	4	7	12	3	4	42	
December 31	2,229	1,036	372	320	60	51	4,068	5	—	2	3	2	1	13	
Total -	11,496	5,102	2,090	1,625	373	272	20,958	36	14	28	25	18	12	133	=·63 per cent.

Emigration Commission,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 7th April* 1856.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

Appendix No. 45.

Victoria.

Table showing the Immigration, Emigration, the Amount of Exports of Gold, and the Amount of Population, at the Gold Diggings during the Six Months ending 31st August 1855.

	Immigration.			Emigration.			Increase of Population.			Exports of Gold.	Population.	
	Adults.		Total.*	Adults.		Total.*	Adults.		Total.*		Adults.	Total.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	
										oz. dwts. gr.		
March	3,769	1,224	5,786	1,671	446	2,424	2,098	778	3,362	457,559 7 10	80,608	120,192
April	5,273	1,671	8,021	1,614	419	2,381	3,659	1,252	5,640			
May	5,266	1,309	7,472	1,558	409	2,265	3,708	900	5,207	367,929 3 0	102,644	151,684
June	5,153	1,385	7,146	1,357	291	1,793	3,796	1,094	5,353			
July	3,239	1,082	4,928	1,374	350	1,966	1,865	732	2,962	491,559 15 0	100,200	150,905
August	2,757	1,011	4,319	1,444	316	1,982	1,313	695	2,337			
Total	25,457	7,682*	37,672	9,018	2,231	12,811	16,439	5,451	24,861	1,317,048 5 10		
										Average Monthly Population	94,484	140,927

* These totals include children.

Appendix No. 46.

Victoria.

Table showing the Immigration, Emigration, the Amount of Exports of Gold, and the Amount of Population, at the Gold Diggings during the year 1854.

—	Immigration.			Emigration.			Increase of Population.			Exports of Gold.	Population.	
	Adults.		Total.*	Adults.		Total.*	Adults.		Total.*		Adults.	Total.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	
										oz. dwts. gr.		
January	4,988	2,695	9,174	2,623	388	3,286	2,365	2,307	5,888	399,620 8 20	57,480	82,930
February	2,975	1,376	5,102	2,580	483	3,414	395	893	1,688			
March	4,865	1,495	7,339	2,400	420	3,081	2,465	1,075	4,258	324,300 9 19	74,740	109,665
April	3,273	1,229	5,164	2,240	504	3,149	1,033	725	2,015			
May	3,725	1,223	5,551	1,886	391	2,551	1,839	832	3,000	413,572 8 0	80,310	116,190
June	3,104	1,321	5,210	1,990	316	2,509	1,114	1,005	2,701			
July	4,926	1,927	8,097	1,941	325	2,457	2,985	1,602	5,640	344,852 15 20	77,550	111,735
August	5,091	1,657	7,789	2,294	368	2,873	2,797	1,289	4,916			
September	5,056	1,635	7,780	2,197	419	2,836	2,859	1,216	4,944	255,498 1 4	60,168	84,480
October	4,887	1,971	8,353	2,221	392	2,883	2,666	1,579	5,470			
November	3,037	1,022	4,901	1,824	368	2,450	1,213	654	2,451	427,921 10 4	62,495	92,581
December	4,879	2,100	8,498	2,519	596	3,495	2,360	1,504	5,003			
Total	50,806	19,651	82,958	26,715	4,970	34,964	24,091	14,881	47,974	2,164,765 13 19		
										Average Monthly Population	68,790	99,596

* This total includes children.

Appendix No. 47.

Victoria.

Detailed Return of Immigration by Sea during each Month of the Year 1854.

	United Kingdom.								New South Wales.				Tasmania.				South and West Australia.				New Zealand and South Seas.				Foreign Ports.			
	Assisted.				Unassisted.				Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.																					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	570	1,496	232	389	1,994	589	238	236	876	218	73	47	764	169	68	43	523	183	91	46	34	9	9	6	227	30	10	4
February	207	683	87	159	624	210	117	75	644	144	41	38	663	161	55	28	479	138	49	36	45	12	17	11	310	28	20	19
March	239	442	91	135	793	338	178	148	1,002	196	47	25	845	206	67	57	380	179	100	60	48	16	17	14	1,558	118	23	17
April	234	685	104	185	680	267	151	97	856	141	16	19	766	185	61	48	403	107	30	33	30	11	9	8	414	31	13	15
May	108	435	52	92	340	130	58	44	910	175	51	25	670	176	54	32	299	94	39	28	21	–	–	–	1,266	16	3	1
June	451	871	191	281	1,305	254	119	91	619	140	40	21	458	92	36	22	234	69	33	13	57	14	8	14	56	4	1	2
July	410	746	176	256	2,326	711	335	225	597	92	18	10	637	174	47	46	205	57	16	18	26	7	1	–	649	17	4	5
August	306	661	110	189	2,246	605	277	257	690	125	38	22	486	119	30	29	313	89	22	13	27	16	3	4	1,023	42	30	17
September	351	483	133	175	2,784	786	345	235	548	112	34	24	452	138	49	20	190	66	17	8	11	2	2	–	720	48	33	13
October	541	908	214	353	2,516	763	412	307	580	116	31	26	614	125	33	25	227	94	43	30	14	12	4	5	484	61	47	43
November	175	303	66	108	1,476	466	276	184	520	95	15	24	413	97	37	25	169	66	15	27	34	18	17	15	293	77	27	40
December	284	624	124	203	3,211	1,130	512	434	428	84	31	27	373	102	48	26	225	108	45	31	7	3	–	–	351	48	19	20
Total	3,876	8,337	1,580	2,525	20,295	6,249	3,018	2,333	8,270	1,638	435	308	7,141	1,744	585	401	3,647	1,250	500	343	354	120	87	77	7,351	520	230	196

Appendix No. 48.

Victoria.

Summary Return of Arrivals and Departures by Sea during each Month of 1854.

—	Assisted Immigration.	Unassisted Immigration.	Total Immigration.	Departures.	Increase by Immigration.
January	2,687	6,487	9,174	3,286	5,888
February	1,136	3,964	5,100	3,414	1,686
March	907	6,432	7,339	3,081	4,258
April	1,208	4,391	5,599	3,149	2,450
May	687	4,432	5,119	2,551	2,568
June	1,794	3,702	5,496	2,509	2,987
July	1,588	6,223	7,811	2,457	5,354
August	1,266	6,523	7,789	2,870	4,919
September	1,142	6,637	7,779	2,836	4,943
October	2,016	6,612	8,628	2,883	5,745
November	652	4,426	5,078	2,450	2,628
December	1,235	7,263	8,498	3,495	5,003
Total	16,318	67,092	83,410	34,981	48,429

Summary Return of the Arrivals and Departures by Sea during 1854, classified in respect of Age and Sex.

—	Adults.		Children.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Assisted	3,876	8,337	1,580	2,525	5,456	10,862	16,318
Unassisted	47,058	11,521	4,855	3,658	51,913	15,179	67,092
Total Arrivals	50,934	19,858	6,435	6,183	57,369	26,041	83,410
Departures	26,715	4,967	1,958	1,341	28,673	6,308	34,981
Increase to Population	24,219	14,891	4,477	4,842	28,696	19,733	48,429

Summary Return of Persons arriving and departing by Sea, classified in respect of the Countries from which they came and to which they proceed :—

—	United Kingdom.	New South Wales.	Tasmania.	South and West Australia.	New Zealand and South Seas.	Foreign Ports.	Total.
Arrivals	48,213	10,651	9,871	5,740	638	8,297	83,410
Departures	4,292	13,665	8,368	5,102	1,358	2,196	34,981
Increase	43,921	3,014 decr.	1,503	638	720 decr.	6,101	48,429

Appendix No. 49.

Western Australia.

Progress of the Colony in Geographical and Topographical knowledge during the half year ending 31st December 1854.

1. *Account of any journeys of discovery into the interior.*

On 8th of August an expedition, under Assistant Surveyor R. Austin, for exploring the interior country to the north east, reached Mount Churchman, in 29° 53′ south 118° east, and a copy is appended of Mr. Austin's report and route up to that date. In October following, pursuant to arrangement, a schooner was despatched with further supplies and provisions for 100 days, to lie 60 days off the mouth of the Gascoigne in Sharks' Bay; but in the meantime the party endured many hardships and privations in struggling through a bad country nearly destitute of grass and water; and after losing one man by an accident, and 23 out of 27 horses by poison and drought, the remnant of the expedition descended the Murchison, and with difficulty reached the Geraldine Mine on 20th November, having penetrated as far east as 28° 53″ south, and 119° east, as far north as 26° 8″ south, and 116° east, and within forty-seven miles east from the south-east part of Hamelin Harbour in Sharks' Bay. A copy is forwarded of Mr. Austin's report of his return to the settled district (5th December 1854), and a more detailed account, together with a map, will also be furnished as soon as completed.

2. *The division of counties or districts.*

No new division.

3. *Construction of canals or roads.*

The main road between Perth and Albany has been nearly completed in its whole length of 257 miles, by marking out 48 miles and clearing 7. On this line the River Gordon has been spanned by a good substantial pile bridge, 194 feet long and 16 feet wide, with raised approaches of 180 feet; a pile bridge of 40 feet has been thrown over the Balgarrup River, and another of 60 feet at the 181st mile from Perth. The communications north-eastward from Albany have been greatly improved by laying out and half clearing a new road to the Kalgan River, where preparations are in progress for erecting a wooden bridge, while a substantial pile bridge of 72 feet span has been thrown over the intermediate River King, by contract. An excellent pile bridge, long in course of construction, has at length been completed over the Swan River at Guildford, and extensive approaches made to it. The road near the foot of the Darling Range, commenced in the early part of the present year, between the Canning River and Pinjanah on the Murray, has been nearly cleared and levelled in its whole length of 41 miles, and about 1,200 feet of good substantial pile bridges, 15 feet wide, have been erected upon it, the chief of these being one of 150 feet over the River Wongan, tributary to the Canning, one of 160 feet over the Serpentine, one

of 140 feet over the North Dandalup, and one of 95 feet over the South Dandalup. An excellent bridge, to have three granite piers, has also been commenced at Pinjanah, to span the Murray. In the Avon Toodyay districts the roads have also been considerably improved, and some materials have been collected for bridges at York and Northam. At Freemantle a stout pile jetty for landing goods in South Bay has made good progress, as convict labour could be spared for driving the piles; and a similar jetty, on a smaller scale, inside the mouth of Swan River, has also been improved and completed. Much valuable drainage of lakes and swamps on Perth town site has been effected, and good garden lots of land thereby thrown open to purchase.

4. *Latitude and longitude of sites chosen for new villages or towns.*

Military pensioner villages have been laid out at West Guildford on the Swan, and at Kelmscott on the Canning, and several reserves for the same purpose have been selected and marked off along the newly opened road between Perth and Albany. The pensioner village near Port Gagorz has also been removed to a more sheltered position in the valley of the River Hutt.

5. *Course of rivers.*

In the recent exploring expedition, the Murchison River was occasionally crossed in its course, 80 miles north-north-east from its previously known limit, in 27° 35′ south and 115° 48′ east, and a branch of the same stream bed, in which fresh water was found, was encountered by the same party nearly the same distance to the east-north-east of the position above given. No other river of any note was crossed by the expedition. Behind the south coast, the river Pallinap has been traced 24 miles further than before, below the Stirling range, and the River Fitzgerald, and several tributaries in that vicinity, have also become better known.

6. *Height of mountains, and generally on all such points as may be useful and interesting to science.*

No remarkable mountain seen on late expedition to the north-east. Greatest elevation passed over not much exceeding 2,000, feet in 27° 40′ south and 117° 40′ east. Mr. Austin's journal is not yet given in, but a copy of it will be forwarded as soon as possible.

7. *Such maps and surveys as may be necessary for elucidation.*

A tracing is forwarded herewith of a map showing route of the north-east exploring expedition up to 8th August 1854, as also of new road opened between the Canning and Murray rivers, and of Pensioner villages laid out at West Guildford on the Swan, and at Kelmscott on the Canning. The entire routes of the above expedition are not yet laid down.

(Signed) J. S. Roe,
Surveyor General.

Appendix No. 50.

Western Australia.

Sir, *Emigration Office, 17th September* 1855.

34, 10 March. 35, 16 March.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 31st July and 10th ultimo, transmitting two despatches from the Governor of Western Australia relative to the continuance of free emigration to this colony at the public expense.

2. In the first of these despatches Mr. Fitzgerald comments upon a letter which formed an enclosure to our report of the 26th of September last, from Mr. Dodd, the surgeon who went in charge of the "Victory." He endeavours to show that this gentleman's representations that the colony did not offer sufficient inducements for ordinary emigrants, and that no more ought to be sent at the public expense, were prompted by malice, and not worthy of credence; and after expressing surprise that we should have recommended a discontinuance of the emigration, strongly urges its renewal, intimating that the home Government is pledged to send a free emigrant for every convict.

3. In the other despatch the Governor explains a charge which had appeared in the commissariat accounts for the support of free emigrants after their arrival in Western Australia, and justifies it by a letter from Lord Grey. He at the same time urges that the colony should not be made to bear the whole expense of maintaining the emigrants until they are hired, but that one fourth of the Parliamentary vote, aided by a colonial vote of 1,000*l.*, should be applied to this purpose.

4. On these despatches we have to submit the following report; and it may be desirable that we should commence by a short statement of the origin and progress of the emigration, so far as it bears on the questions now raised.

Earl Grey to Governor of Western Australia. No. 109, 14 July 1845. P.P. No. H. 21. P.22.

5. In July 1848 Lord Grey first announced the intention of Government to send to colonies receiving, as nearly as they (might) find practicable, a number of free persons equal to that of the male convicts received in each colony;" and his Lordship further stated, that a Parliamentary vote had been taken for the purpose, and that the vote would be expended in sending four different classes of emigrants, namely:

1st. The wives and families of well-conducted convicts.

2d. Those of military pensioners going out as convict guards.

3rd. Females selected from union workhouses; and,

4th. With any *balance* that might then remain, free emigrants selected under our ordinary rules.

6. And we may here point out that it has never been suggested to interfere with the emigration of the first two classes, nor of the very limited number of the third class which we may add is desired in the colony. It was the emigration of the last class that we suggested should be retarded.

7. As the amount to be expended in this emigration was uncertain, depending on the number of male convicts sent out, no specific sum

was mentioned in Lord Grey's circular; but for this service there was voted in 1849 and the following year 30,000*l.*, reduced in 1851 to 20,000*l.*, in 1852 to 15,000*l.*, and this year to 10,000*l.* For some time the vote was divisible between Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia, the former colony absorbing by far the larger portion; but since the cessation of transportation to Van Diemen's Land, that colony has shared in the vote to a less extent, and only for conveying the families of a few well-conducted convicts, recommended for the indulgence by the Governor,—a description of claim which will yearly diminish, so that nearly the whole vote may now be treated as available for Western Australia.

8. It has not hitherto been the practice to place this vote to our credit, and consequently we are unable to supply any general statement of its appropriation; but we can state what has been done through this Board in sending to Western Australia emigrants of the two last classes, and we think it will be seen that if a larger number had been sent the emigrants and the colonists would both have complained.

9. We annex a return of all the ships we have despatched, beginning with the "Sophia" in April 1850, and ending with the "Berkshire" in December 1854. The "Sophia" carried 246 souls who arrived "all well, and conduct reported generally good." Of these emigrants, Mr. Fitzgerald wrote as follows:

"I confess, my Lord, I was not prepared for this importation; "and when I inform your Lordship that the pensioners are still "occupying, from want of employment, the only building we could "rent, I acknowledge myself at a loss how to even house these "emigrants, much less to support them, in the absence of any "demand for their labour, at least until harvest time, a period of "two months. On consultation, however, with Captain Henderson, "I have determined, under our peculiar difficulties and necessities, "to employ them, for rations only, in preparing the ground chosen "for a site for our future 'Convict Depôt.'"

10. This certainly was not an encouraging commencement.

11. The "Sophia," however, was followed at an interval of twenty months by the "Mary," and at a farther interval of three months by the "Raleigh." These were both small vessels, the first carrying only 121 and the last 163 *souls.* The "Mary's" immigrants, "with few ex- "ceptions, found ready employment at a fair rate of wages," but of those by the "Raleigh," who were admitted to be "of a very superior "class, and well selected," only the mechanics speedily gained employment. The others, three weeks after the ship's arrival, were reported as being "gradually absorbed." The "Raleigh" was followed by the "Travancore," despatched on the 1st October 1852 with 221 souls (of whom about 90 were Irish female orphans), and by the "Palestine," despatched on 30th November 1852, with 229 souls on board. Of the "Travancore's" immigrants, the Immigration Agent reported that the carpenters and agricultural labourers, unencumbered with large families, obtained ready employment, as did a limited number of young women; but he at the same time reported that in consequence of the large number of ticket-of-leave men then in the employ of settlers, any emigration beyond two or three ship-

loads a year would involve much misery and disappointment, as the free emigrants with families could not compete with convicts who had none, and that even of unmarried women 150 was the maximum that could be absorbed.

12. In this view the Governor coincided, and requested that the annual immigration might be limited to 150 single females and 300 adults with their families.

13. The immigrants by the "Palestine," which vessel followed the "Travancore," arrived out there three months later, and they appear to have gone off at the same rate.

14. The "Sabrina," despatched in March 1853, after an interval of three months, was the next ship. She was rather a larger vessel, and carried 320 souls. She arrived at Perth on the 13th of June 1853, and on the 30th of that month the Immigration Agent reported, "Instead of being hired from the ship, as they expected, very few "have as yet met with employment, and nearly all of them have had "to be taken into the depôt."

15. He further reported, "that the last arrivals were in an unen-"viable position, as the existing rate of wages did not suffice to "support families of six or seven children," and that "the demand "for labour (was) amply supplied in consequence of the number "of ticket-of-leave holders and pensioners that have also been of "late introduced," and therefore recommended "that shipments of "free emigrants to this colony should be suspended for a time."

16. This intelligence did not arrive in time to stop the "Clara," which sailed with 326 souls in June 1853. She arrived on the 18th of September, and it would appear that some of her emigrants were in the depôt as late as the end of December. The next ship, the "Victory," carrying only 241 souls, was not despatched until December, or six months after the "Clara." Two smaller ships, the "Esmeralda" and "Berkshire," each carrying about 200 souls, followed, at intervals of six months. In one of the present despatches it is stated that the "Esmeralda" emigrants had been disposed of; but we have not yet heard of those sent in the "Berkshire," although nine months have elapsed since the despatch of that vessel.

17. It was in the "Victory" that Mr. Dodd, whose letter is complained of, acted as surgeon superintendent; and upon the receipt of the despatches announcing her arrival and that of the "Clara," and showing the difficulty experienced in disposing of their emigrants, we felt it to be our duty to submit to the Secretary of State the report of the 26th September last, which has caused the authorities so much dissatisfaction. It will be seen that nearly the whole of Mr. Fitzgerald's earlier despatch (of the 10th March) is in refutation of Mr. Dodd's statements; and we are bound to state that he appears to us to have explained satisfactorily the charge of negligence brought by Mr. Dodd against the colonial officers. But it will be seen from the fourth paragraph of our report that it was not by this gentleman's authority, but by the statements of the colonial authorities, that we were led to recommend that the emigration should be retarded. And although the very efficient manner in which Mr. Dodd appeared to have discharged his duties (not a single death having occurred on the voyage, and the authorities having reported every-

thing on board to have "gone on satisfactorily") entitled his statement to consideration, we pointedly observed that it might probably be "somewhat exaggerated." We, therefore, feel it unnecessary to examine the Governor's remarks on this head.

18. The statements of the authorities to which we refer are those which regard not only the length of time the people were on the hands of Government, but also the disappointment which some had expressed at not meeting with the advantages they expected, and to the low rate of wages obtainable by free labourers, a rate, it was said, insufficient to support a large family; and if corroborative evidence of the propriety of our recommendation were needed, it would be found in the 14th paragraph of the Governor's despatch of the 10th of March, where the expense entailed upon the local Government for the maintenance in depôt of the emigrants is complained of, and also in the later despatch of the 16th March, in which Mr. Fitzgerald recommends that there should be set apart for that purpose one fourth of the whole Parliamentary vote, to be increased by 1,000*l.* from the local funds; a recommendation which, if acquiesced in, would involve an expenditure of 3,500*l.* for the maintenance of emigrants, to be introduced at an outlay not exceeding 7,500*l.*

19. Having said thus much respecting the past history of the emigration, it follows, to report upon the course now to be adopted respecting it.

20. Two questions are raised by the Governor's despatch; first, the obligation of the home Government to carry it on as a matter of good faith towards the colony; and next, the mode in which it can be carried on with justice to others.

21. On the first point, we can do little more than refer to the despatch of Lord Grey already quoted, and to a later one of Sir George Grey (of which a copy is enclosed in your letter of the 10th ultimo), in which he states that "Her Majesty's Government are willing to send emigrants to Western Australia as a penal colony, *if they are wanted* there." The despatches of the Governor appear to show that the colonists desire the immigration, both as a means of increasing their produce and to counteract the moral influences of the influx of ticket-of-leave holders; but they also seem to show that the immigrants will probably be exposed to distress and the Government to expense if they are sent even at the slow rate of three ships in the year. 27. 16 Sept. 1854.

22. On the second point, we are bound to point out the difficulties which exist in carrying out this pledge (if it be one) to the satisfaction of the colonists and with justice to the emigrants.

23. It is evident from what has been already stated, not only that Western Australia is not so advantageous a destination for emigrants as the other Australian colonies, but that it is very questionable whether an ordinary English labourer improves his situation by going there. It is much to be feared that many of the emigrants have gone thither without being fully alive to the broad distinction which exists between that and the more favoured colonies. Nor do we believe that we should be able to prevail upon efficient labourers to proceed thither from England or Scotland, if they were made fully aware that it was a penal colony, in which, owing to the competition

of the ticket-of-leave holders, the wages were not sufficient to maintain, according to the colonial standard of comfort, a family comprising more than four children; and this difficulty would be especially great at the present moment, while so large an emigration is proceeding to other Australian colonies, and the demands of the war have increased the pressure for labourers in this country.

24. If, indeed, the personal influence of the colonists and of those connected with them in this country could be brought into play, it is possible that efficient persons might be attracted to Western Australia to join those in whom they could rely for guidance and assistance. But viewing the emigration as it can be conducted by a Government Board, we can have little doubt that English or Scotch emigrants of a good class, if they had the case fairly brought before them, would decline to emigrate to Western Australia, and if they had not, would on their arrival feel themselves (and with justice) to have been deceived.

25. The case is different with the Irish emigrants. Their circumstances are worse at home, and there is among them a desire for emigrating which renders it impossible for us to send to the more favoured colonies all who wish to proceed thither. We think it probable that many of those whom we reject would in fact be bettered in their prospects by going to Western Australia, and would not be deterred from proceeding thither even by the knowledge of its comparative disadvantage, especially if the contributions required from them were reduced to an almost nominal rate.

26. We do not doubt that we could, without injustice to the emigrants, despatch to Western Australia, two shiploads, during the next twelve months, of Irish labourers and their families, with a proportion of young women from the workhouses, and perhaps a few exceptional cases of English and Scotch.

27. We fear that such an emigration would be little acceptable in the colony, even though carried on at the expense of the Imperial treasury. And we think that any proposal which might be made by the colonists, and which was calculated through their co-operation to give it a character more acceptable to themselves, should be very favourably considered. But until such co-operation can be brought to bear, the mode of proceeding which we have above suggested is the least unsatisfactory which occurs to us.

28. As we observe from the enclosures to your letter of the 14th instant, that the single women sent out from Ireland have been very strongly objected to in South Australia, we ought to add that we should probably be able, if required, to send out two ships during the ensuing year to Western Australia, without having recourse to the workhouse; but that there are two circumstances which distinguish the cases of Western and South Australia; first, that the infusion of male ticket-of-leave holders makes it peculiarly necessary to send out an increased proportion of females; and, secondly, that the present immigration is carried on at the expense of the home Government, and not of the colonists.

29. It remains to report on the particular points raised by the Governor in his despatch of the 10th of August.

30. It appears that when the first batch of free immigrants was received from the "Sophia" the Governor inquired from what source the expense of maintaining them in depôt should be defrayed. Lord Grey replied, "that the charge for lodging the emigrants by the "Sophia" should be charged to the grant voted by Parliament for "the purposes of emigration to those colonies which receive con-"victs." The Governor not very unnaturally inferred that the same course was to be pursued in subsequent cases, and when instructed by Sir George Grey's despatch of 16th September 1854 to charge these expenses to the colony, refers to Lord Grey's instructions in his justification. It appears to us, however, that, although these instructions explain the Governor's misapprehension, they are evidently limited to the case of the "Sophia," and furnish no reason for departing from Sir George Grey's decision.

31. Governor Fitzgerald also proposes that of the sum appropriated by the home Government to the introduction of free emigrants into Western Australia, three-fourths only should be applied to their conveyance from England, and one-fourth to their maintenance in the colony. As the intention expressed by the Governor was not to spend a specific sum, but to send out a specific number of free emigrants, we presume the exact meaning of this proposal to be, that such emigrants should be sent out to the extent of three-fourths only of the number of male convicts, and that a sum equal to one-third of the cost of conveyance should be held available for their maintenance after their arrival. As this modification of the original plan is not more expensive to the home Government, and we presume will be more acceptable to the colonists, we do not ourselves see any reason against its adoption; but a proposal respecting the exact shape in which a bonus should be given to colonies receiving convicts is one which is rather connected with the subject of transportation than with that of emigration, and we therefore feel unable to give any decided opinion respecting its expediency.

We have, &c.

(Signed) T. W. C. Murdoch.
Frederic Rogers.

Herman Merivale, Esq.

APPENDIX No. 50.—*continued.*

RETURN of Ships and Emigrants despatched by Public Funds to Western Australia from 1850 to 1854.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Emigrants embarked.					No. of Deaths on the Voyage.				
			Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 14.		Total Souls.
			M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sophia	27 April 1850	27 July 1850	104	91	30	21	246			No death.		
Mary	22 Dec. 1851	26 March 1852	49	49	10	13	121			No death.		
Raleigh	11 March 1852	1 June 1852	57	42	35	29	163	—	1	—	1	2
Travancore	1 Oct. „	13 Jan. 1853	31	132	28	30	221	—	1	1	3	5
Palestine	30 Nov. „	28 April „	45	96	38	50	229	1	1	3	5	10
Sabrina	12 Mar. 1853	13 June „	62	159	49	50	320	3	1	1	2	7
Clara	7 June „	3 Sept. „	54	173	41	58	326	—	—	2	3	5
Victory	29 Dec. „	24 March 1854	64	103	40	34	241			No death.		
Esmeralda	24 June 1854	14 Oct. „	64	85	27	29	205	—	—	1	1	2
Berkshire	3 Dec. „	13 Mar. 1855	92	102	18	26	238	—	—	1	2	3
		Total	622	1,032	316	340	2,310	4	4	9	17	34

Appendix No. 51.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return relative to Immigration in 1854.

Immigrants introduced at the Public Expense.					Immigrants at their own Expense.				Total Number of Immigrants in 1854.	Expenses of Office, Lodging, Salaries, Gratuities, &c.	Passage Money of Immigrants from England and Victoria, and Repayment of Deposit under Regulations of 1853.	Total Expense of Emigration in 1854.
Adults.		Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,750	1,576	419	427	4,172	3,847	1,307	199	5,353	9,525	4,505 13 5	*18,627 14 10	23,133 8 3

* Of this sum 6,352*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* was paid for immigrants from Victoria, and 8,420*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* for immigrants from Great Britain.

Remarks.—As compared with 1853, this shows an increase in Government immigrants to the extent of 1,047 men, 946 women, and 348 children: and a decrease on private immigrants of 6,737 men, 765 women, and 291 children.

Appendix No. 52.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return of the Number of Persons who have left the Colony during the Year 1854.

To what Country.	Persons who have always been free.				Persons who have been Convicts.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Victoria - - -	5,923	1,710	481	8,114	1,358	175	1,533	9,647
New South Wales -	623	250	133	1,006	48	7	55	1,061
Great Britain - -	125	118	65	308	6	4	10	318
Foreign Ports - -	14	3	1	18	1	—	1	19
British Ports - -	118	66	26	210	22	3	25	235
Total -	6,803	2,147	706	9,656	1,435	189	1,624	11,280

Remarks.—As compared with 1853, this shows a decrease in the emigration of 1,404 souls.
To Victoria there have been 1,906 fewer emigrants, almost all in the class of persons who have been convicts.

Appendix No. 53.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return of the Land Revenue of the Colony in 1854.

Source from which derived.	Amount.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sale of Crown land by auction	47,171	18	6
Sale of land under regulations of November 1851	25,511	0	0
Licences to occupy Crown land	25,141	12	8
Rent of Crown land selected for future purchase	4,010	11	7
Fees received by the Surveyor-General	3,524	5	6
Fees for surveys	978	5	0
Fees for diagrams on grant deeds	152	17	6
Moiety of fines on grants	57	7	1
Quit rents subsequent to April 1846	374	14	0
One third for redemption of quit rents	156	1	5
Royalty on coals	122	11	10
Repayments on account of passage of immigrants	3,466	10	0
Repayments by immigrants	74	15	0
Sale of Government property	273	6	6
Instalment of debt from Bridgewater Commissioners	500	0	0
Interest from " "	322	10	0
Rent of observatory building	50	0	0
For advertising in the Gazette	0	17	6
Repayments by heads of departments	323	10	2
Salary of a surveyor forfeited	12	18	7
Total £	112,225	12	7

Remarks.—As compared with 1853 this shows an increase of 21,535*l.*

Appendix No. 54.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return relative to Lands granted, sold, or held under Depasturing Licences on 31st December 1854.

	A.	R.	P.
Number of acres of land in the colony	14,482,892	0	0
Number of acres of land granted or sold	2,804,183	0	0
Number of acres of land held under Depasturing licences on 31st December 1854, producing a rental of 29,152*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*	2,284,214	0	0
Country allotments sold in 1854 containing	32,433	1	30
Amount for which the country allotments sold, 34,157*l.* 11*s.*			
Average price per acre, 21*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.*			
Town and suburban allotments sold in 1854 containing	2,245	2	$31\frac{3}{4}$
Amount for which town and suburban allotments sold, 41,962*l.* 7*s.*			
Average price per acre, 18*l.* 13*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.*			

Remarks.—As compared with 1853, this shows a decrease in the quantity of country land sold, of 3,117 acres, but an increase of 9*d.* an acre in the average price; of town and suburban allotments an increase of 1,958 acres, but a decrease of 20*l.* 17*s.* an acre in the average price. This may easily be accounted for, as nearly all the best town and suburban land in the island has been sold.

The roads that are now being opened to the western country will throw open to the public an immense extent of country available for pasturage.

Appendix No. 55.

Van Diemen's Land.

Return of the Number of Acres in Crop, the Nature of the Crop, and the Produce in 1854.

Nature of Crop.	Acres in Cultivation.	Produce.
	Acres.	Bushels.
Barley	10,547¾	125,835
Beans	29¾	653
Oats	35,320½	526,547
Peas	459	6,665
Wheat	49,920	790,588¼
Tares	303¼	1,467
		Tons.
Carrots	108¾	508
Hops	55	27
Hay, or English grasses	27,023¾	18,886
Mangel Wurzel	42¾	92
Potatoes	5,932½	23,256
Turnips	4,989¼	21,903
Total	127,732	—

Remarks.—As compared with 1853, this shows:—

Increase.	Decrease.
Oats, 4,368 acres.	Wheat, 1,303 acres.
Peas, 54 acres.	Barley, 1,235.
Potatoes, 402 acres.	Beans, 61 acres.
Turnips, 1,346 acres.	Mangel wurzel, 11 acres.
English grasses, 7,782 acres.	Tares, 68 acres.

Total increase, 11,286 acres.

Return of the Number of Live Stock in the Colony on the 31st December 1854.

——	Sheep.	Horned Cattle.	Horses.	Goats.	Pigs.	Asses'	Mules.
1. Campbell Town	280,140	3,947	1,580	17	695	—	—
2. Hamilton	264,944	8,739	1,152	18	1,281	—	—
3. Oatlands	238,894	4,528	1,040	10	1,280	1	—
4. Bothwell	174,544	2,939	662	2	671	—	1
5. Fingal	156,480	5,334	664	125	1,339	—	—
6. Great Swanport	151,194	2,690	530	93	725	—	—
7. Norfolk Plains	136,243	5,241	1,548	27	1,844	—	—
8. Richmond	66,958	3,354	1,191	210	1,956	—	—
9. George Town	61,601	1,890	194	34	260	—	—
10. Morven	53,404	3,144	1,138	31	1,003	—	—
11. Launceston	50,281	6,740	1,127	100	1,274	—	—
12. Brighton	49,934	2,177	1,094	121	1,410	—	—
13. Sorell	47,176	2,322	701	34	1,792	10	—
14. New Norfolk	39,224	1,398	554	23	560	1	—
15. Westbury	34,533	35,703	2,120	97	2,505	—	—
16. Horton	8,032	7,541	294	57	960	—	—
17. Hobart Town	6,663	1,254	1,108	402	1,635	1	4
18. Huon	6,553	2,981	405	123	738	1	—
19. Port Sorell	4,510	1,631	251	97	506	—	—
20. Franklin	—	199	31	8	164	—	—
	1,831,308	103,752	17,384	1,629	22,598	14	5

Remarks.—As compared with 1853:—

Increase.	Decrease.
Horses, 1,929.	Sheep, 111,242.
Cattle, 11,949.	Goats, 176.
Asses, 2.	Pigs, 5,484.
Mules, 5.	

The seven first districts are almost exclusively sheep districts.

No. 15. is an extensive cattle district, rich land and well watered.

No. 20. has just been separated from No. 18. and is a new district, very thickly wooded, from which most of the timber exported is procured.

In No. 13. the asses are used as beasts of burden to convey grain over the rocky gullies of "Paradise."

No. 16. belongs almost entirely to the Van Diemen's Land Company.

Appendix No. 56.

Van Diemen's Land.

Report on the Road from Dunrobin to Lake Pedder.

10th March 1855.

Accompanying is a sketch of the country through which the road passes to the Gordon River, and that through which it is proposed to extend it as far as Lake Pedder.

I carefully examined by compass the course of the road throughout, and find it much more direct than I ever anticipated, considering the difficulties of the tract through which it passes.

From Dunrobin Bridge to the Repulse River, a distance of eight miles, the road follows nearly the course of the Derwent; and, with the exception of the bridges over the Broad River and the Repulse, a good cart-road has been made with very little labour. At the Repulse River land has been reserved for a future township.

From hence to Judy's Marsh, five or six miles, the road ascends about 1,100 feet. This part of the road has cost much labour, first in opening a way through the forest, and then in cutting along the face of the slopes. So far a good cart-road is formed.

From Judy's Marsh to the top of the descent into the Florentine Valley, about seven miles, the road is good for horses, and could, without much labour, be made fit for wheel conveyances. It rises by a gradual but imperceptible ascent 200 or 300 feet. Passing through a dense myrtle forest for the most part, this has been a work of great labour. It crosses one good marsh, which, if drained, would afford a resting-place for flocks passing to the plains. From hence to the township reserve of Florence, on the Florentine River, five miles, is a descent of 800 or 900 feet, still through a close and intricate forest, the clearing of which, and the side cutting for the roadway, with occasional culverts, has been the most laborious work in the whole undertaking. It is well done, and practicable for horses. Here improvements are still in progress.

At Florence a bridge has been laid over the river, but not above the level of the highest floods; it, however, has stood well through a great trial during the last winter, and will answer present purposes, as flocks will not be driven through in the wet months.

From Florence to Huntly, a township reservation on the borders of the Gordon Plains, is twelve miles. This part of the road is now in progress, and could in a short period, if the force was concentrated, be made fit for horses and flocks. It runs through a forest of the same impervious character, and has been a work of considerable labour; but, as far as the clearing has yet been extended, it runs along the valley with a very gentle acclivity, and has required very little levelling. The part remaining to be cleared of timber (not more than two miles) is now in hand. It will require side-cutting along the face of a steep slope for one mile. At Huntly the road debouches on the plains near the great bend of the Gordon River.

From the Repulse to the Florentine the course of the road is almost uniformly south-west, and along the Florentine Valley some-

thing westerly of south; and, on the whole, the road from Dunrobin to the bend of the Gordon may be considered a very direct line of communication, and the ascents and descents are overcome in a very satisfactory manner.

My first inspection of this part of the country gave me the assurance that this would be found the best line of communication between the occupied country and the extensive open but unoccupied tracts to the west and south-west; but I anticipated much greater obstacles to the formation of a direct road, and have in this particular been highly gratified by my present tour of inspection.

Having met with an accident on leaving the plains, I was under the necessity of sending forward a party to the lakes under the Superintendent, Mr. Dawson; but made an examination of the neighbourhood, and ascended several commanding eminences, by which, with Mr. Dawson's report on the country he traversed, I obtained all the information necessary to determine the direction the road must take to Lake Pedder, from whence the country is open to the Huon and Arthur Plains and to the west coast.

From Huntly to the lake, in the direction which the road must take, is about 27 miles; it must pass over one important and two smaller ridges, all narrow, but covered with a thick scrub and some heavy timber, and through open undulating country and flats. Not more than three miles in all on the ridges will be required to be cleared of timber.

I would take the liberty to suggest that the Director of Public Works obtain from Mr. Dawson an estimate of the amount of labour required to complete the following works:—

1st. To open the track through to the Gordon, making it practicable for flocks and cattle.

2d. To throw a foot-bridge across the Gordon, for communication with the plains on the opposite bank.

3d. To render the track passable for carts as far as "the Mount," or commencement of the descent into the Florentine Valley.

4th. To cut a drain through a marsh near "the Mount," to fit it for a resting and feeding place for flocks.

5th. To extend the communication to Lake Pedder passable for flocks and cattle by cutting through the narrow belts of forests, and marking the line with stakes through the intervening plains.

6th. To make the descent to the Florentine practicable for carts.

These estimates, with that for the completion of the bridge over the Derwent, will put his Excellency in possession of the requisite information which I have not data to embody in this report.

The forests in the Florentine Valley, which, till this track was opened through, resisted all efforts to free them from the mass of wet vegetation, inaccessible to the sun's rays, which everywhere prevailed, have this year been extensively opened by fire, and the fires are still spreading. The change effected will be immense, and give this rich valley a large step forward in its sure progress to occupation.

The several proposed sites for townships,—at the bridge over the Repulse River, at that over the Florentine, and at the opening upon the Gordon Plains,—are all well watered, and good sites.

The Florentine Valley, when cleared of its forests, will be found, in soil and in climate, calculated to become a rich agricultural tract. It is sheltered by Mount Field on the east, Mount Ann to the south, and the range running south from Wyld's Crag on the west. The river is always an abundant stream. The prevailing rock is limestone.

Passing over the last ridge into the Gordon Plains, there is a sudden and complete change in the character of the country. Open and undulating, intersected merely with belts of wood, and prepared to receive flocks at once for summer feeding, it will, I feel assured, be at no distant period a favourite sheep country.

Comparing these plains,—first those called King William's Plains to the northward, these, being on a lower level, about 1,000 feet, and from the nature of the grass and herbage covering them, have, in my judgment, decidedly the advantage,—and comparing them, secondly, with the rocky tracts in other parts of the island now covered with sheep,—I am strongly impressed with the belief that, though undoubtedly they require much of that operation which is effected by the flocks themselves for their improvement, they will be at least as well calculated for the depasturing of sheep and cattle as those tracts with which I am now comparing them. I speak here of the country about the great bend of the Gordon, and the plains through which the track is proposed to be carried as far as the lakes, and may include the plains extending up the right bank of the Gordon to its source, near which is a considerable ascent to the Guelph and King William's Plains, where I believe 15,000 sheep are now fed. I particularly draw attention to this circumstance, from my conviction that if those formerly most unpromising plains will bear sheep at all, much more may these be expected to become a valuable range for flocks.

Not being myself a sheep farmer, I reluctantly offer an opinion on the subject, but wish to state the grounds of my conviction, and that this is confirmed by every visitor of the plains whom I have met with.

It appears to me now desirable that the whole strength of the party should be applied to the completion of a passable sheep and horse track quite to the plains, according to the first proposed estimate, and laying a foot bridge over the Gordon near the great bend, according to the second; and in order to give flocks a resting and feeding place between the Repulse Bridge and the Florentine, it would be very desirable to cut the drain referred to in the fourth proposed estimate. These works completed, the expediency of carrying out those referred to in the third, fifth, and sixth proposed estimates, and any further improvements, may depend on their results.

The bridge over the Derwent has been a very expensive work. The piers and abutments are now nearly completed; they are exceedingly well built, and of a very compact and fine freestone. The wooden arches under preparation appear to be in a state of great forwardness. The approach to the bridge from the Hamilton side will be a work of some considerable labour, scarcely yet commenced;

but the Director of Public Works will give all the information his Excellency requires on this head.

H. Cotton.

Submitted. Much of the land herein referred to is the same as that reported upon by the Deputy-Surveyor-General in March 1850, and none of it has yet been taken up. I therefore beg to draw attention to the report in question.

13th March 1855. R. Power.

Return my best thanks to Major Cotton for this report. Say I consider it to be very interesting and satisfactory as far as it goes. It is only by private enterprise that the value of this extensive western and south-western tract of country can be determined, and the public are entitled to such information as the Government possesses respecting it. Let it, therefore, be published in the Gazette, with Mr. Dawson's Letter of the 3d March 1855, Surveyor-General's minutes of the 2d of February and the 13th March, and also with this minute. Valuable country has remained in other colonies unavailed of much longer than the period that has elapsed since 1850, the date of Major Cotton's first report. To facilitate access to new country is an obvious and necessary preliminary to its being turned to account. I am glad that the Dunrobin Bridge is reported to me by the Director of Public Works to be so far advanced as to be capable of completion within another twelve months, for a further sum of 2,104*l.* 8*s.*; and it is also satisfactory to learn that such progress has been made in opening up a track towards Lake Pedder that this work can be completed to that point for 3,215*l.* 11*s.* I purpose continuing these works as early as the season, the labour available, and the state of the Land Fund may permit, because my experience in opening new country elsewhere has satisfied me of the reasonable probability that such outlay will prove highly reproductive.

30th March 1855. H. E. F. Young.

Gordon River Road.

Memorandum.

With reference to my report of the 10th ultimo, and the estimates furnished by the Director of Public Works, I beg now to draw his Excellency's attention more particularly to the result to be expected from the completion of the work to the extent provided for in the estimates.

It appears that the superintendent, with two overseers, a constable, and 24 labourers, will in twelve months from the 1st instant make the road practicable for carts as far as the township of Florence on the banks of the Florentine River, and from thence practicable for horses and flocks to the township of Huntly in the valley of the Gordon, and onwards through several extensive open tracts to Lake Pedder. This, with the completion of the bridge over the Derwent

at Dunrobin, will complete the projected line of communication for giving access to the plains near the great bend of the Gordon where the township of Huntly is situated, consisting of two lots containing 5,850 acres already surveyed, and about 7,000 acres not yet measured, 38,500 acres marked off into eight pasture lots in the Gordon Valley above the bend, and similar plains, estimated to be 40,000 acres, terminating at Lake Pedder.

When these plains are occupied there will be no obstacle to the occupation of the pasture lots in the neighbourhood of Lake Edgar (47,000 acres already divided into five lots), and down the course of the Huon (40,000 acres divided into five lots) to the junction of the Cracroft, an important tributary rising in the Arthur Mountains, but which latter plains are of a less promising character than those near the lakes and on the line of the proposed track.

From these plains to the west coast communication can be easily extended. It is now passable for foot passengers, and has been freely traversed by surveyors and messengers of this department. I cannot but observe here, that, in addition to the immediate advantage of opening up plains of great extent hitherto unapproachable, the western coast and harbours, till now absolutely cut off by the great mountain and forest barrier from the inhabited country, become accessible, and (as described in my former reports) an important portion of the island, hitherto forming a perfectly separate territory out of reach except by a very precarious and uncertain sea voyage, becomes a connected portion of the colony, and I have no doubt will be found by no means the least important part of the island.

The fine harbour of Port Davey will be the chief outlet for its produce. Its valuable timber, its mineral indications, and its promise as a sheep country, as well as the extensive forest tracts bordering on it, which will gradually develope rich agricultural lands, give to this territorial communication a value which I believe has never yet been appreciated.

A tracing accompanies this report, embracing, besides the line of country traversed by the proposed road, the plains near Lake St. Clair, opened in 1850, and now fully occupied by flocks; those in the Gordon Valley to be approached by the proposed bridge over that river near Huntly; and the plains to the southward of Lake Edgar, above alluded to. And I must at the same time refer to my general map of this part of the country, furnished with my former report, and now with the Government. I must further notice that, although the completion of the contemplated work is estimated to occupy twelve months from the 1st instant, the road may be made available for flocks to pass to the plains bordering on the Gordon early in the spring; and therefore it will be necessary previous to that period to make arrangements for granting grazing licences to occupy the land in that neighbourhood, and for marking off allotments for sale in the townships of Huntly, Florence, and Bethune.

H. C. Cotton, 16th April 1855.

The Surveyor-General.

Appendix No. 57.

New Zealand.

Additional Land Regulations, for the amendment and extension of the Regulations of 4th March 1853, as adopted by the Council, for the Province of Wellington, on Thursday, February the 15th, 1855.

General.

I. The superintendent shall, from time to time, by proclamation in the Government Gazette, notify all new districts which shall be open to general purchase, with the boundaries and contents thereof, as nearly as the same can be ascertained.

Reserves.

II. All reserves for the sites of townships, or town and suburban land, for the sites of agricultural and small farm settlements, or for any other purpose of public advantage, safety, convenience, health, or enjoyment shall be determined by the superintendent, who shall notify the same by proclamation, wherein the objects shall be specified for which every reserve may be made.

III. In every district ample reserves for the sites of agricultural and small farm settlements shall be made before the lands in such districts shall be thrown open to general purchase.

IV. Whenever any association shall be formed for promoting the settlement and occupation of any reserve set apart for the site of small farms, and shall propose to the superintendent a plan containing special rules for encouraging such settlement and occupation, it shall be lawful for the superintendent, on being satisfied of the probable ability of such association, to effect the speedy settlement of such reserve by proclamation, to vest the administration of the land within such reserve, according to such special rules, in commissioners appointed by such association, for a period not exceeding three years; provided always, that the land shall be sold by such association at the fixed price of ten shillings per acre, payable in cash to the commissioner from time to time, immediately on the sale of every allotment.

V. Whenever any reserve shall have been so made for the site of a small farm settlement, a block of the adjacent land, as nearly as may be in extent one-third of the reserve, shall by proclamation be annexed to the reserve as common land, upon which, as well as upon all unsold lands within the reserve, every resident occupier of land in the reserve shall have a right of pasturage for a period of three years from the date of such proclamation, the proportionate commonage of each occupier to be fixed by the association; and during such term none of the said common land so annexed outside the reserve block shall be sold, nor any licence for a run issued therein. At the expiration of such term, it shall be lawful for the superintendent either to renew the same for a further period of three years, or to open the land for sale after public notice thereof for not less than three months.

VI. In every block which shall be set apart for the site of a township, or agricultural or small farm settlement, a reserve shall be made of bush land not less than one-twentieth of the whole extent of bush land within the limits of such block, or if there be no bush land thereon, then a sufficient reserve shall be made from the bush land outside such block, and most convenient thereto, the timber in which reserve shall be exclusively used in common by the resident occupiers of the land in the block for consumption thereon, but not for sale to any persons not occupiers; and any other persons felling or removing timber from such reserve shall be proceeded against as is by law provided in respect to trespassers on Crown land.

VII. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to make in every district a reserve not exceeding one-thirtieth part of the public lands for the purposes of education, such lands to be vested in a board of commissioners for educational purposes, and the proceeds thereof, as sold, to be applied to such special educational objects as may be prescribed by Acts of the Provincial Legislature.

VIII. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to make reserves, where the public advantage may require it, along the banks of navigable rivers, or along an available coast line, or otherwise, so as to prevent the undue monopoly of timber, or of road or water frontage.

IX. In all blocks reserved as townships and agricultural settlements (except always the special small farm reserves) no land shall be sold until it has been accurately surveyed, allotted, and mapped, and each allotment distinguished by appropriate marks on the ground; nor shall any allotment exceed three hundred and twenty acres in extent.

Applications.

X. The general register of applications for land, and the local registers, where such shall exist, shall be open to the inspection of the public daily during office hours; and any one may take a copy of any application from such register, or of any other entry therein.

XI. All applications made upon the same day shall, for the purpose of the following rule, be deemed simultaneous applications.

XII. In cases where simultaneous applications shall be made for a piece of land, an auction shall be held as between the applicants, the land named in the application being put up at the upset price of ten shillings per acre, and the application shall be registered in the name of the person who shall bid and pay the highest price; provided that either or all of the conflicting applications may be withdrawn.

XIII. A return of every application received and registered, distinguishing the name of the applicant, extent of land purchased, payments made, and any other particulars necessary for the full information of the public, shall be made monthly by the commissioner, and published in the *Provincial Government Gazette.*

Auction Sales.

XIV. No sales by auction, excepting sales provided for by clause XII., shall take place unless the same shall have been notified by proclamation of the superintendent in the *Government Gazette*, spe-

cifying the several allotments to be offered for sale, with the contents of each; provided always, that no allotment shall be offered for sale unless the same shall have been first staked out upon the ground, and distinguished by an appropriate number or mark upon a plan open to public inspection; and provided also, that no allotment the upset price whereof shall be five shillings per acre shall exceed 640 acres in extent.

Appendi No. 58.

Mauritius and Dependencies.

Ordinance No. 12 of 1855.

James Macaulay Higginson.—Enacted by the Governor of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

Title. To enable Persons to introduce at their own expense Immigrants from India.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to enable persons to introduce at their own expense a further supply of immigrants from India.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has enacted and does hereby enact as follows:

Requisition to be made for the number of immigrants required, and security to be furnished. Art. 1. Any person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of this Ordinance shall make a requisition in writing to the protector of immigrants, specifying therein the number of immigrants required by him, and the presidency in India from which he wishes them to be sent. He shall also give security to the protector of immigrants by way of a bond with one surety in the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, conditioned for the payment of the passage money of such number of male immigrants as shall be shipped for him in India in consequence of his requisition, and of the females accompanying them as herein-after provided, and also for the payment of the expenses which shall be incurred in India on account of such male immigrants previous to their embarkation, the amount of which expenses shall be fixed by regulation.

Instructions to agents in India. Art. 2. The protector of immigrants, upon the receipt of such requisition and security, shall forthwith transmit a copy of the said requisition to the emigration agent at the presidency from which such immigrants are to be sent, and shall give instructions to such agents to procure and despatch such immigrants (if it be possible) with the contingent of immigrants already ordered by the Government of Mauritius for the current year, and further to forward to him a separate list of the names of all the male immigrants composing the band sent pursuant to such requisition.

Proportion of females to accompany male immigrants. Art. 3. The emigration agent shall, with every band or bands of male immigrants so sent, send such proportion of females as shall hereafter be determined by regulation made as herein-after prescribed.

Art. 4. The passage money of the said male immigrants, together with all other expenses chargeable in respect of them, shall be paid by the person who made requisition for them to the protector of immigrants before the said immigrants shall leave the depôt to be engaged; such person shall at the same time pay to the protector of immigrants the passage money and other expenses chargeable upon him for and in respect of such proportion of females as according to regulations shall be required to accompany the said male immigrants from India; and such person shall at the time of making such payments be entitled to demand and receive from the protector of immigrants a certificate that such payments have been made, in which certificate shall be specified the amount paid, and the names and numbers of the several male immigrants in respect of whom such payments shall have been made.

Passage money and other expenses to be paid before delivery.

Protector to grant receipt of payment of passage money and other expenses, and to furnish list of the number of men.

Art. 5. The person named in any such certificate as having paid the passage money and other expenses as aforesaid of any immigrant named therein shall be entitled to engage and re-engage such immigrant free of stamp duty, upon production of such certificate to the stipendiary magistrate before whom any such engagement shall be made.

Immigrants to be engaged free of stamp duty.

Art. 6. Nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent any immigrant sent from India pursuant to any such requisition as aforesaid from engaging himself, on arrival, with any other person than the person who made such requisition: provided always, that any other person who shall, without the consent in writing of the person who made the requisition first obtained and communicated to the protector of immigrants, induce such immigrant to engage with him, shall, before such immigrant shall leave the depôt to be engaged, pay to the protector of immigrants the passage money and other expenses of the immigrant which would have been payable by the person upon whose requisition such immigrant was sent, as also a further sum equal to twenty-five per cent. upon the amount of such passage money and expenses, which further sum shall be paid over by the protector of immigrants to the person who had made requisition for such immigrant.

Immigrants may engage with parties other than those who sent for them;

Liabilities in such case.

Art. 7. Whenever any immigrant who shall have been introduced into this island under the provisions of this Ordinance shall not serve the full term of his industrial residence under engagement with the person at whose expense he shall have been introduced into this island, such person shall be entitled to claim and receive from the Government any sum or sums of money which shall have been paid by any other person by way of stamp duty upon the engagement of such immigrant, or any sum of money which shall have been paid by the immigrant for the redemption of any part of his term of industrial residence under the provisions of Ordinance No. 21 of 1854.

Indemnification to parties deprived of the services of immigrants during the two last years of industrial residence.

Art. 8. It shall be lawful to and for the Governor from time to time, by proclamation to be published in the Government Gazette, to make regulations for ensuring the operation and effect of the present Ordinance within the intent and meaning of the same.

Governor may issue regulations.

Promulgation. Art. 9. The present Ordinance shall take effect on and from the 1st day of September, A.D. 1855.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 15th August, A.D. 1855.

R. Y. CUMMINS,
Acting Secretary to the Council.

Published by order of his Excellency the Governor.

J. DOWLAND,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Know all men by these presents, that we A.B. of and C.D. of acknowledge ourselves to be jointly and severally held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the sum of £ of lawful money of this colony, for the passage money and other expenses of immigrants (together with the females to accompany them) for whom I, the said A.B., have this day made a requisition under the provisions of Ordinance No. of 1855, for which payment to be well and faithfully made we bind ourselves and each of us jointly and severally, or the same shall be levied on each of our goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our Sovereign Lady the Queen and her successors, as a judgment debt, without any plaint or suit being first instituted in case default shall be made in any of the conditions of this recognizance, the conditions whereof are:

That if the above-bounden A.B. and C.D., or either of them, one for the other, shall (subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance in case of the refusal of such immigrants to engage with me the said A.B., or of their being engaged by some other person who shall pay their passage money and other expenses) pay or cause to be paid to the protector of immigrants at Mauritius within three days after the landing at the depôt at Mauritius of such immigrants and females, or such lesser number of the same as shall have been sent here in pursuance of the said requisition of me the said A.B., then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed and acknowledged in my presence this } A.B. C.D.

Protector of Immigrants.

Appendix No. 59.

Jamaica.

Return of the Number of Coolie Immigrants to whom Commutation Payments have been made.

Age.	Sex.		Total.	Amount paid.
	Males.	Females.		
				£
Above 12 years - -	1,266	201	1,467 at 10*l.*	14,670
Under 12 years - -	61	31	92 at 5*l.*	460
Total -	1,327	232	1,559	15,130

Remarks.—There are still the claims of 3 adults and 6 children under investigation.

Return respecting East Indian Immigrants.

Number imported into Jamaica.	Number who have returned to India.		Number who have taken the Commutation Money.		Number who still claim Return Passages.		Number unaccounted for who have either died or disappeared.	Total.
	Adults.	Children born in Jamaica.	Adults.	Children born in Jamaica.	Adults.	Children born in Jamaica.		
4,551	1,378	142	1,467	92	87	38	1,619	4,551

Remarks.—The children born in Jamaica are not deducted from the 4,551 imported into the Island.

Return of the Number of Coolie Immigrants who have returned to India.

Men.	Women.	Boys born in Jamaica.	Girls born in Jamaica.	Total.
1,092	286	76	66	1,520

Appendix No. 60.

Trinidad.

Immigration Office, Trinidad,
31st May 1855.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the ship "Scindian," whose embarkation of return emigrants up to the 25th instant has been already reported, sailed this day for Madras and Calcutta with 180 passengers, having landed four of the number (previously embarked) as unfit for the voyage.

There was some difficulty found in collecting even the above limited number, as none but the wealthy shopkeepers, and a few paupers were prepared to leave. On reference to my report of 9th December 1854 it will appear that there were then about 340 free or indented Coolies in the island; of these about 150 had entered their names up to the month of February 1855 for return passage in the next vessel. When the "Scindian," however, arrived on the 17th April, four weeks over due, the number of applicants had dwindled down to 90, the balance having either re-indented or declining to leave; some of the latter said, that when they wished to go "they would pay their own passages;" their respective numbers have been noted in case of future application. It may be mentioned here that some of the wealthier and most respectable Coolies, whose statements may be depended on, said, that in their own cases leaving during crop season was very inconvenient to themselves, but nearly impracticable to the labouring Coolies. Coupling their opinions with the results of my own experience, I beg leave to offer the following remarks, which may tend to the comfort and well-being of the proposed return immigrant on any future occasion.

1st. The crop season in Trinidad usually extends from January to June.

2dly. During the earlier months of that season rice is comparatively cheap, and the provident Coolie lays in a stock sufficient for himself and family till the months of August and September, when he reaps his own crops of rice or corn.

3dly. The wages during crop are much higher and more continuous than during any other season; moreover, the demand for labour this year has been unexampled, owing chiefly to the deaths from cholera last fall among the Creoles, when the Coolies comparatively escaped.

4thly. During the crop season the Coolie labourer, who is essentially a money lender, puts his money out to interest as fast as he earns it, for periods varying from one to six months or longer.

5thly and lastly. The ordinances for encouraging renewed contracts for limited periods suit the views of the Coolie so well, that at this period there are scarcely in the whole colony any unindented old immigrant labourers.

From the above data I would respectfully infer that when Coolies are to be shipped for India it would be desirable to give notice of the same in the months of March and April, and let the embarkation

follow in the ensuing October and November, and, if possible, in the first vessel bringing Coolies to the colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HY. MITCHELL,
Agent-General of Immigrants.

The Hon. Thomas F. Johnston,
Colonial Secretary.

STATISTICS of IMMIGRANT POPULATION on the 31st December 1855.

Number of Indian immigrants working under indenture on estates at that date who have not completed a residence of five years in the colony - - - - -	3,195
Number of Indian immigrants also working under indenture on estates at the same date who have been more than five years in the colony, but have received bounty from Government to perform an additional term of five years, to expire on the 1st October next - - -	681
Number of free Indian immigrants working on estates at the same date who have entered into contracts of service for one year - - - - - - -	509
Number of free Indian immigrants located in the towns, villages, and throughout the country working industrially and chiefly independently of estates, about - - -	2,000
Number of Chinese immigrants working under indenture on estates at the same date - - - - -	594
TOTAL -	6,979

(Signed) ALEX. W. S. ANDERSON,
Acting Agent-General of Immigrants.

(No. 1.)

TRINIDAD.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of 185 between Agent-General of Immigrants of this colony on behalf of immigrant labourer, of the one part, and of in this island, of the other part: Whereas the said is an Indian immigrant introduced into this colony before the first day of January in the year 1854 by the ship which arrived in this colony on the day of in the year . This indenture witnesseth, that in virtue of the Ordinance No. 24. for the year 1854, entitled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Laws with regard to Immigration," and in consideration of the agreements on the part of the said herein-after contained, he the said doth hereby

bind and indent the said to the said
until the day of which will be in
the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty being a term
sufficient to make up three years from the arrival of the said
in this colony, and doth hereby agree with the said
his heirs and assigns, that the said
shall, during the said term or continuance of these Presents, truly
and faithfully serve the said his heirs and assigns
as a labourer on plantation according to the laws
and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant
labourers in this colony. And the said doth hereby
agree with the said that the said
shall, during the said term or the continuance of these Presents,
provide the said with suitable and sufficient lodging,
medicine, and medical attendance in conformity with the laws and
regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant
labourers in this colony, and also will pay wages monthly to the said
at the same rate which may be at the time paid
to the labourers not under a written engagement working on the said
plantation.

In witness whereof we have }
hereunto set our hands }

(No. 2.)

TRINIDAD.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of
185 between Agent-General of Immigrants of
this colony on behalf of immigrant labourer, of the
one part, and of in this island, of
the other part: Whereas the said is an Indian
immigrant introduced into this colony before the first day of January
in the year 1854 by the ship which arrived in this
colony on the day of in the
year . This indenture witnesseth, that in virtue of
the Ordinance No. 24. for the year 1854, entitled " An Ordinance to
amend and consolidate the Laws with regard to Immigration," and in
consideration of the agreements on the part of the said
herein-after contained, he the said doth hereby
bind and indent the said to the said
until the day of which will be in the
year one thousand eight hundred and fifty , being one year
from the date of this Indenture, and doth hereby agree with the
said his heirs and assigns, that the said
shall, during the said term or the continuance of these Presents,
truly and faithfully serve the said , his heirs and
assigns, as a labourer on plantation according to the
laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immi-
grant labourers in this colony. And the said doth
hereby agree with the said that the said

shall, during the said term or the continuance of these Presents, provide the said with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance in conformity with the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony, and also will pay wages monthly to the said at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written engagement working on the said plantation.

In witness whereof we have } hereunto set our hands }

(No. 3.)

TRINIDAD.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of 185 between Agent-General of Immigrants of this colony on behalf of immigrant labourer, of the one part, and of in this island, of the other part. Whereas the said is an Indian immigrant introduced into this colony before the first day of January in the year 1854 by the ship which arrived in this colony on the day of in the year . This indenture witnesseth, that in virtue of the Ordinance No. 24. for the year 1854, entitled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Laws with regard to Immigration," and in consideration of the agreements on the part of the said herein-after contained, he the said doth hereby bind and indent the said to the said until the day of which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty- being such portion of a year as, together with the time already elapsed since the arrival of the said within this colony, will complete the term of five years from the day of such arrival, and doth hereby agree with the said his heirs and assigns, that the said shall, during the said term or continuance of these Presents, truly and faithfully serve the said his heirs and assigns, as a labourer on plantation according to the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony. And the said doth hereby agree with the said that the said shall, during the said term or the continuance of these Presents, provide the said with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance in conformity with the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony, and also will pay wages monthly to the said at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written engagement working on the said plantation.

In witness whereof we have } hereunto set our hands }

(No. 4.)

TRINIDAD.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of 185 between Agent-General of Immigrants of this colony on behalf of Indian immigrant No. introduced into this colony before the first day of January in the year 1854, of the one part, and of in this colony, of the other part, witnesseth, that in virtue of Ordinance No. 7. of 1855, and in consideration of the agreement on the part of the said herein-after contained, he the said doth hereby bind and indent the said to the said for the term of one year, to be computed from the date hereof, and doth hereby agree with the said his heirs and assigns, that the said shall during the said term truly and faithfully serve the said his heirs and assigns, as a labourer on plantation according to the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony. And the said doth hereby agree with the said that he the said his heirs and assigns, shall during the said term provide the said with suitable and sufficient lodging, medicine, and medical attendance in conformity with the laws and regulations made or hereafter to be made concerning immigrant labourers in this colony, and also will pay wages monthly to the said at the same rate which may be at the time paid to the labourers not under a written engagement working on the said plantation.

In witness whereof we have } hereunto set our hands }

APPENDIX No. 61

Emigration Agent's Office,
Calcutta, 22d September 1855.

SIR,

WITH reference to the following extract from your letter of the 20th November 1854,—

"It will be your duty to make it clearly understood by Indian "emigrants that back passages will not be given them unless they "contribute themselves £35 towards the expense;"

I have the honour to observe, that, in accordance with the above, I have been making every effort in my power, for the last eight weeks and upwards, to collect labourers for the West Indies, but I regret to say, that the people generally reject the proposition with the most determined resistance. I have therefore not deemed it expedient to press this measure any further for the present. If I had done so, I am of opinion, that it would have stopped emigration altogether. And until I am in receipt of further instructions from you on this point, (which, if despatched on the 9th November, will reach me on

the 15th of the following month,) I shall continue to engage people on the same conditions as those of last year.

2d. Under any circumstances, a very limited number only can be forwarded on during the next five months, as the demand for every description of labourer is daily increasing, owing to the Government requiring very large numbers on the public works which are now in progress, and in addition to this demand, the railroad, which runs through the very centre of the districts from whence the best labourers are procurable, takes away many who would otherwise have come on to me. The recruiting, therefore, for the West India colonies in particular is carried on with considerable difficulty, which is now further increased by the large proportion of females required to be sent in each vessel; and what still adds more to my difficulties is, that I receive no assistance whatever from men who have returned from the West Indies in consequence of their reports being unfavourable, whereas the reports circulated by men who come back from Mauritius induce large numbers of people to emigrate, and the consequence is, that the emigration to that colony is daily becoming more popular and attractive; whilst that to the West Indies is looked upon by the people here with increased suspicion and distrust.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. CAIRD,
Emigration Agent.

S. Walcott, Esq.
&c. &c.

P.S. The Protector of Emigrants has reported the above circumstances to the Government of India, and I shall do myself the honour of forwarding a copy of his report to you by the next mail.

T. C.

APPENDIX No. 62.

GRENADA.

No. CCXXX.

An Act to alter the Law of Contracts with regard to Immigrants, and for the Encouragement of Immigration, and for the general Regulation of Immigrants. (Sept. 8, 1855.)

BE it enacted by the Governor, the Council and Assembly, of the Island of Grenada and its dependencies, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Act No. 139, the eleventh clause of Act No. 141, Acts No. 171, No. 177, and No. 188, are hereby repealed, save and except as to any existing contract, and as to any tax or duty imposed by and remaining unpaid under any such Act; but such repeal shall not invalidate or affect anything done under or by virtue of any such Act. Repeal of Acts.

2. Whereas certain persons have been appointed agents by Her Majesty's Government to superintend the emigration of labourers from Payment of agents abroad.

certain places to Her Majesty's colonies in the West Indies and to British Guiana; the Governor may from time to time pay a part of the salary or remuneration granted by Her Majesty to each of such agents as are or may be hereafter so appointed, in proportion to the number of emigrants which may be sent to this colony.

Payment of expenses incurred abroad.

3. The Governor may pay the amount of every moderate and necessary expense incurred at any port or place where any such agent is appointed for the collection of emigrants, in conveying emigrants to the port of embarkation, in maintaining them there for a period not exceeding fifteen days, and in providing them with such supply of clothing as may be requisite for their voyage to this colony, upon the receipt from such agent of an account thereof duly vouched, showing the particulars of such expenditure, countersigned by the Governor of such place, or by such officer as he may appoint, if the same be a British possession, or by Her Majesty's consul at any foreign port or place, such governor, officer, or consul, as the case may be, certifying thereby, so far as he knows, that such expenditure has been solely incurred for the purposes aforesaid, or for any of such purposes, and is just and reasonable, and may likewise pay the amount of any expenditure incurred by Her Majesty's Government, or by commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government at the request of the Governor and Council, in the hiring, employing, and licensing of any vessel for bringing or sending immigrants into this colony from the East Indies or from China, in providing for the maintenance and clothing of such immigrants during their passage, or otherwise in employing on board any such vessel a surgeon, and such other just expenditure as shall be caused by and be necessarily incidental to such immigration to this colony, and all just expenditure caused by and necessarily incidental to sending back any immigrants from the East Indies at the expiration of their stipulated term of residence to the place from whence they shall have been brought or sent into this colony.

Governor to name places for emigration on bounty, and fix rate and number of weeks allowed for passage.

4. The Governor in Council may from time to time, by proclamation, name the ports or places from which emigration on bounty is permitted to this colony, and may fix such rate of bounty as to him shall seem just for indemnifying the person at whose charge any immigrant may be introduced into this colony for the expense of his maintenance and passage from the port of embarkation to this colony, and shall, in his proclamation to be issued for that purpose, declare the number of weeks deemed necessary for the voyage of any ship or vessel from such respective ports or places to this colony: provided always, that no rate of bounty shall be fixed, and that no bounty shall be allowed, for the importation of any immigrant who may be incompetent or unwilling to engage in agricultural labour, or for any immigrant above the age of forty years, unless in either case such immigrant shall be one of a family of immigrants arriving in the same vessel; and provided further, that no bounty or passage money shall be paid for any greater number of immigrants imported by any one vessel from the island of Madeira, from any of the islands of the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, Canary Islands, and other places of

Limitation of bounty.

similar distance, than at the rate of one immigrant for each ton of the measurement of such vessel.

Rates payable to private importer.

5. Any person who having first obtained a licence to that effect from the Governor, which licence the Governor shall grant or refuse at his discretion, shall introduce at his own expense immigrants under written contract with him for service upon his own plantation, shall be entitled to receive from the immigration funds one half the rate of bounty which would have been payable under any such proclamation as aforesaid for each such immigrant if introduced at the public expense; provided that the party applying for such licence as aforesaid shall give to the Governor such security as he may require for the carrying out the object of such licence, and that the number of such immigrants paid for shall not exceed the number stated in the licence to be granted to such person as aforesaid.

Appointment of immigration agent.

6. The Governor may nominate and appoint some fit and proper person resident in this colony to be immigration agent, and may from time to time remove any person so nominated and appointed, and nominate and appoint any other fit and proper person in his place; and any person so nominated and appointed shall during his tenure of office be paid annually such salary not exceeding fifty pounds as the Governor in Council shall determine: provided always, that such immigration agent shall not be entitled to nor receive any part of such salary until on, from, and after the arrival in this colony of immigrants to be introduced, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Proceedings on arrival of vessel with immigrants.

7. Upon the arrival in the colony of any vessel having immigrants on board, the immigration agent, accompanied by the health officer of the port, shall forthwith proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such officer shall ascertain by personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants whether the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act for the time being, as far as they may be applicable, have been complied with or not; and such immigration agent, with such assistance as aforesaid, shall personally muster such immigrants and compare the number and names of such immigrants with the duplicate list, if any, furnished to the master by the agent at the port of embarkation, which he shall require such master to produce and deliver to him, and shall certify upon such duplicate list the name of the vessel, the total number of immigrants then living and on board of such vessel, together with the state or condition of each immigrant, his fitness for agricultural labour, and at whose cost and charges he is imported, and in case any immigrant shall have died during the passage, or the number or names of the immigrants shall differ from the number and names of the immigrants stated in such duplicate list, the immigration agent shall note such death or difference upon such duplicate list, and thereupon, with the approbation of the Governor, shall grant a licence for the disembarkation and landing of the immigrants from such vessel.

Bounty or passage money to be paid on certificate.

8. If the immigration agent, with the assistance of the health officer of the port, on personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants, shall be satisfied that the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act for the time being, in so far as they may apply, have been fully complied with, he shall transmit to the Governor a certificate, in the form

Schedule A. annexed, marked A., stating in the same the date of the arrival in this colony of such immigrants, and the place from whence and the vessel in which such immigrants shall have arrived, and the sum of money payable in respect of such immigrants, and thereupon the Governor shall issue his warrant to the public treasurer to pay the same: provided always, that bounty or passage money shall be paid only for such immigrants as are landed alive in this colony.

Agent to provide for unemployed immigrants.

9. If any immigrants shall not on their arrival be immediately provided with employment, it shall be the duty of the immigration agent, with the approval of the Governor, to provide such immigrants with wholesome and sufficient food, and with convenient lodging on shore, until the means of earning their own subsistence can be procured for them, and the immigration agent shall deliver to the Governor an account, supported by all necessary vouchers, of the expenditure incurred by him in procuring such food and lodging, and if such account be approved of by the Governor the same shall be paid.

Registers of immigrants to be kept.

10. The immigration agent shall keep separate registers of all immigrants introduced into this colony, that is to say: firstly, a register of immigrants from any of Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company; secondly, a register of indentured Africans; thirdly, a register of Portuguese immigrants; fourthly, a register of Chinese immigrants; and fifthly, a register of all other immigrants not coming under the denomination of any of the immigrants mentioned in any of the aforesaid classes; and shall in each of such registers insert the name of each immigrant thereto belonging, and the number attached to his name in the list delivered by the master of the ship in which he shall be imported, and shall number each of the immigrants of each class by a particular number, proceeding in regular order with the other numbers, so that no two immigrants of the same class shall bear the same number, and shall insert in each of such registers under different heads the number, name, age, sex, size, birthplace, and any distinguishing mark of every immigrant belonging to such class, the time when, the place from whence, and the name of the party, if any, at whose cost and charges such immigrant may be imported, and the name of the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, together with the cost of the passage of such immigrant, and whether such immigrant will or will not be entitled to a return passage, and of the amount of money which may have been advanced to such immigrant previous to his arrival in the colony, and which is to be repaid by him out of his wages.

Application by employer requiring immigrants.

11. Any employer who may be desirous of locating immigrants on his plantation under the provisions of this Act shall make application to the immigration agent, fully setting forth in writing the situation of such plantation, the name of the proprietor thereof, the number and description of the immigrants required, the nature of the labour to be performed, and all other particulars; and no such application shall be received unless such employer shall also satisfy the immigration agent that comfortable and sufficient accommodation, a suitable hospital, and medical attendance, according to law, have been or will be duly provided for such immigrants; and the immigration agent shall make and keep in his office a true and faithful register of all such applications,

numbering them in the order in which they shall be respectively received, such numbering, however, not to give any right of preference to any person or plantation over any other person or plantation; and every such application shall remain good and valid until the number of immigrants applied for shall be allotted, or unless such application be withdrawn by the applicant, or be rendered invalid by the death, insolvency, or absence unrepresented of the party making the same.

Contracts made with Indian and African immigrants out of colony when binding.

12. Unless by permission of Her Majesty's Government previously had and obtained, no contract entered into by any employer with any immigrant from any part of India, or from any part of the African continent, or from the island of Madagascar, or from any other island adjacent to the coast of the African continent, and inhabited by the negro race, shall be valid unless the same shall have been made within this colony.

Contracts made out of the colony with Chinese immigrants valid.

13. All contracts made and entered into out of this colony with any Chinese immigrant for the performance of any labour or service in agriculture within this colony for any period not exceeding the term of five years, to be computed from the day of the landing of such immigrant in the colony, shall be valid and in force for the period therein mentioned: provided always, that no such contract shall be valid or in force unless the same shall be reduced to writing, and shall be signed with the name, or, in case of illiterate persons, with the mark, of each of the contracting parties, in the presence of a notary public, British consul, or other officer approved by Her Majesty's Government, nor unless such notary public, British consul, or other officer shall subscribe the written contract in attestation of the fact that it was entered into by the parties voluntarily, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect.

What other contracts may be made out of colony.

14. If any labourer arriving in this colony from Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, or the Cape de Verd Islands, or from any part of Europe or of the West Indies, or of the United States, or of the British provinces of North America, or from any port or place from which immigration on bounty shall have been permitted by such proclamation as aforesaid (except from any place mentioned in the twelfth clause of this Act, and except Chinese immigrants), shall before his arrival have contracted with any person to perform service in this colony, such contract shall, when approved and countersigned by the immigration agent, and subject to such alterations as the said agent may with the consent of the parties have made therein, be valid in this colony for the full period named in such contracts not exceeding three years: provided that, except as herein-after mentioned, no such contract shall be so approved and countersigned unless it shall have been signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, and attested by some notary public or British consul, or by some other person approved by or acting under authority of Her Majesty's Government, who shall declare that the parties entered into it voluntarily and with a full understanding of its meaning, nor unless the immigration agent shall be satisfied that the immigration has been carried on in accordance with all existing regulations of the Imperial or Colonial Government.

The Governor may direct immigration agent to approve contract.

15. If the immigration agent shall not be satisfied, or shall find the contract not to be so signed and attested as aforesaid, he shall report the same to the Governor, who may, if he shall think fit, notwithstanding such report, direct the immigration agent to approve and countersign such contract in manner aforesaid.

Contracts with immigrants of African descent coming from the United States or British provinces of North America may be made within this colony for three years.

16. Every immigrant of African descent coming from any part of the United States or of the British provinces of North America who shall not before arrival have entered into contract to be approved as aforesaid, shall be indentured in the form annexed, marked B., for a period of not less than twelve months nor more than three years from the date of his arrival.

Naturalization of aliens of African descent.

17. Every immigrant of African descent, not being a British subject, who shall come for the purpose of settling within this colony from any part of the United States or of the British provinces of North America, and who shall have entered or shall enter into contract as aforesaid, shall, after three years residence in this colony, and on taking the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty before the Governor in the presence of the secretary of the colony, be entitled within this colony to all the privileges of a natural born British subject; and such secretary shall enter in a register, to be kept in his office, the name, sex, and age of every such immigrant taking the said oath, and the day when and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, and the party with whom such immigrant shall have entered into contract as aforesaid, and such register, or an extract therefrom, certified by such secretary, shall, upon proof of the identity of such immigrant, be sufficient evidence of the right of such immigrant to the privileges aforesaid.

Classification of liberated Africans

18. All liberated Africans who may be hereafter sent to this colony at the expense of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be divided into two classes, the first class of whom shall comprise all those who upon the inspection of the immigration agent and the health officer shall be considered to be above the age of fifteen years, and the second class of whom shall comprise all those who upon such inspection as aforesaid shall be considered to be under the age of fifteen years.

Term of indenture with Portuguese, with Coolies, Chinese, and liberated Africans of the first class. Schedule B

19. Every immigrant from the island of Madeira, from any of the islands of the Azores, or the Cape de Verd or Canary Islands, who shall not before arrival have entered into contract to be approved as aforesaid, shall be indentured in the form annexed, marked B., for a period of not less than twelve months nor more than three years from the date of his arrival; and every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, or from any part of the African continent from which immigration shall be permitted by Her Majesty's Government, every Chinese immigrant, and every liberated African of the first class, shall be indentured in the form annexed, marked B., for a period of three years from the date of his arrival.

Contract with liberated Africans of the second class. Schedule C.

20. All liberated Africans of the second class shall be indentured until they shall have attained the age of eighteen years in the form annexed, marked C., or in such other form as may be approved by the Governor.

21. Any person to whom any Chinese immigrants shall be allotted, for whose introduction bounty may be claimed, and who shall, previously to their embarkation, have entered into a contract engaging them to repay advances made to them by monthly deductions from their wages, shall pay to the party with whom such contract shall have been made the amount of such advances, provided the same shall not exceed two pounds ten shillings for each immigrant, and such first-mentioned person shall be authorized to recover such amount by monthly deductions from the wages earned by such immigrants in the proportion of not more than four shillings and twopence per month. Recovery of advances to Chinese immigrants.

22. It shall be lawful for every Chinese immigrant and for every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, at any time not less than one nor more than three months before the expiration of his indenture, to signify to the immigration agent, or to any justice of the peace for the information of the immigration agent, whether he desires to be re-indentured to the same or to some other employer for a further period of two years from the termination of the original indenture, or whether he will pay to the said immigration agent the sum of five pounds; and it shall be lawful for such immigrant, in the event of his being so re-indentured, at any time not less than one or more than three months before the expiration of the first year of such re-indenture to signify to the said immigration agent whether he desires to be re-indentured to some other employer for the second year of such re-indenture, or whether he will pay to the said immigration agent the sum of two pounds and ten shillings on condition of being released from such re-indenture; and if any such immigrant shall fail to make application in the manner provided by this section, or shall fail to pay the amount herein-before required of him at least ten days before the expiration of the indenture under which he may be then serving, such contract or indenture shall thereupon be deemed to be renewed in like manner as if he had applied to be so re-indentured. Renewal of contracts with Indian Coolies and with Chinese.

23. On the arrival in this colony of any immigrants not already under a written contract with some individual, the immigration agent shall, with the approval of the Governor, proceed to locate them on such plantations as they may prefer, or if they do not desire to exercise any preference, shall locate them in such numbers and proportions as circumstances will admit of on those plantations for which applications for immigrants shall have been previously made; and each employer, before he shall become entitled to the services of such immigrants, shall enter into a contract according to the form annexed, marked B. or C., with each immigrant, or with the immigration agent on his behalf, as the nature of the case may require, of such period as any such immigrant is, by any of the preceding sections of this Act, required to be indentured upon arrival, which said contract shall be in triplicate, and shall be prepared by the immigration agent, and for preparing which such immigration agent shall be entitled to the sum of one shilling and no more for each such contract in triplicate as aforesaid, to be paid by the person to whom Location of immigrants.

Schedules B. and C.

the immigrants are to be allotted; and one copy of such contract shall be delivered to the immigrant, another to the employer, and the third shall be forwarded to the chairman of the board of magistrates for the district; provided that it shall not be lawful for the said immigration agent in locating such immigrants as aforesaid to separate husbands from wives, nor children under fifteen years of age from their parents or natural protectors; and provided further, that no immigrants shall be allotted to any employer who is in arrear in the payment of any sum due to the colony for or on account of immigrants previously allotted to such employer.

Payment by employer of half of bounty or passage money.

24. Every employer to whom any such immigrant shall be indentured on arrival as aforesaid shall pay to the public treasurer one half of the bounty or passage money which shall be due or shall have been paid in respect of such immigrant, one pound of which shall be paid at the execution of the contract, and for the balance of which three promissory notes shall be given, each bearing even date with the said contract, the first of which promissory notes shall be for one third of such balance, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable one year after the date thereof, the second of which promissory notes shall be for another third of said balance, with interest as aforesaid, payable two years after the date thereof, and the third of which promissory notes shall be for the remaining third of said balance, with interest as aforesaid, payable three years after the date. The public treasurer, on the behalf of the colony, shall recover the capital and interest of all such notes, by warrant under his hand and seal, in nature of an execution as in the case of nonpayment of any rate, tax, or assessment, under any Act for the time being in force for granting unto Her Majesty an aid by rates, taxes, and assessments, and shall have and hold for such capital and interest a preferent lien on the estates to which such immigrants shall be allotted, over and above all liens and mortgages, legal and equitable, except liens and preferent rights of the Crown, the employer, however, to have the right of paying at once the whole of the capital money payable by him as aforesaid, or of redeeming any of the promissory notes with rebate of interest at any time before the same shall become due: provided always, that lessees of estates to which immigrants may be allotted shall be required either to provide approved endorsers to such promissory notes as aforesaid, or to pay the whole amount due upon the execution of the indentures of such immigrants.

Public treasurer to have list of allotments and amounts due.

25. The immigration agent shall, whenever he allots immigrants, transmit forthwith to the public treasurer a list of the estates to which such immigrants have been allotted, stating the number and description of immigrants allotted to each, and the amount becoming payable from time to time in respect thereof respectively.

List of immigrants to be published annually. Schedule D.

26. The immigration agent shall, as soon as possible after the first day of January in each and every year, publish in the official gazette of the colony a list, in the form annexed, marked D., or in such other form as may be approved of by the Governor, of all vessels which have arrived in the colony with immigrants during the year

preceding, the number of immigrants so arrived, and the distribution of such immigrants.

Manager of plantation to keep muster roll.

27. The manager or person in charge of any plantation or estate upon which any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrants shall be employed, whether under indenture or under monthly contracts, as herein-after provided, shall, for each and every month that such immigrants shall continue to be so employed, keep a muster roll of the form annexed, marked E., and it shall be the duty of such manager or person in charge and he is hereby required to direct all such immigrants to attend each day at such convenient time or times, and at such convenient place or places on the plantation or estate, as may by him be assigned for that purpose; and such manager or person in charge shall then and there, either personally or by means of some person deputed by him, call over the names of all such immigrants, and note upon the muster roll whether they or any of them are present or absent; and such muster roll shall daily be signed by the person by whom the names shall have been so called over, and shall be carefully preserved by the manager or person in charge of the plantation or estate for the purposes of this Act; and any manager or person in charge of any plantation or estate who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, or shall make any false entry in the muster roll to be by him kept, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding four pounds for every such offence, and in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding five days.

Schedule E.

Term of verbal contract.

28. Every verbal or unwritten contract or agreement for the hire of any immigrant shall, in the absence of proof of any express agreement between the parties to the contrary, be deemed and taken in law to be a contract or agreement for one month, and to be renewable from month to month, and shall be deemed and taken in law to be so renewed by the parties, unless a week's previous notice or warning be given by either party to the other of his or her intention not to renew the same, and the wages for such service shall be payable weekly; and any employer shall be entitled to discharge any immigrant hired under the provisions of this section without previous notice, provided such immigrant be instantly paid his wages for the time he has served, and also for fifteen days from the time of such discharge; provided that any such verbal or unwritten contract or agreement may at any time be determined by the misconduct of either party in their relative capacity of employer and servant, which may be proved by either party against the other.

Penalty on breach of verbal contract by employer.

29. If any employer shall terminate any contract or agreement made with any immigrant under the provisions of the preceding section, except with the consent of such immigrant, or by giving notice, or paying wages, or for misconduct as therein provided, such employer shall forfeit and pay to the use of the immigrant a sum equal to one month's wages, according to the rate of wages which may have been fixed by and between the parties, or if the rate of wages shall not have been so fixed then such sum as the presiding magistrate or justices may consider fair and reasonable as and for a month's wages, in addition to the wages due to the immigrant at the time of the termination of such contract.

Immigrant may prove ill-usage in defence.

30. On any complaint made by any employer against any immigrant for refusing or wilfully neglecting to perform any verbal or unwritten contract, such immigrant shall be at liberty to show by evidence in answer to such complaint that he terminated his service or contract in consequence of ill-usage by his employer, or for some other good and sufficient cause to be judged of by the presiding magistrate or justices.

Penalty on ill-usage.

31. If any employer shall ill-use any immigrant he shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Justice may discharge from contract, and decide in any case as to wages due in addition to any other order on complaint made.

32. Upon any complaint made by any employer or immigrant, the magistrate or justices by whom such complaint shall be heard may, in addition to any other order made on such complaint, award to such immigrant the whole or such proportion of the wages appearing due to him as such justice or justices shall think reasonable, or shall authorize the employer to retain the whole or any specified portion of such wages, and may discharge such employer or immigrant from his contract or service, and shall in such case give to such employer or immigrant, as the case may require, a certificate of such discharge and of such award without any fee or consideration.

Governor may discharge immigrant from service on account of ill-usage by employer.

33. If it shall be made to appear to the Governor that any employer of any indentured immigrant or other person acting under his authority shall have been convicted of gross or repeated ill-usage or ill-treatment of any such immigrant, the Governor may direct the immigrant so ill-used or ill-treated, and also, if he shall so think fit, every other immigrant indentured to such employer, to be released and discharged from all further service to such employer, and thereupon such immigrant or immigrants shall be wholly discharged from all further service to such employer, and the Governor shall direct the immigration agent to indenture immigrants discharged under the provisions of this or of the preceding section to such other employer as to him may seem fit: provided always, that the term of service for which every such immigrant shall be indentured by any such new indenture shall not, together with the time of his or her past service, exceed the period of service for which such immigrant was previously bound.

Immigrant absenting himself, refusing to work, or guilty of misconduct.

34. Any immigrant who, without reasonable cause, shall neglect or refuse to attend at the daily call of the muster roll, or at and during the time and hours or at the place where and when he shall have contracted or agreed to attend in commencing or carrying on any work during such hours as it shall be usual so to attend, or who, without reasonable cause, shall leave unfinished or refuse to finish any work contracted or agreed to be done, or who shall be guilty of any drunkenness, wilful disobedience of orders, insolence, or neglect of duty, or other misconduct in the service of his employer, or who shall quit the service of such employer without leave or reasonable cause before the end of the period stated in his indenture, or before the end of the period for which he shall have verbally contracted or agreed to serve, as the case may be, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the whole or any part of any wages then due, and not exceeding the wages of one week, and be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, at the discretion of the presiding

magistrate or justices, such fine not to exceed four pounds, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

On complaint of absence muster roll to be produced.

35. In the case of any complaint made by any employer against any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant for absenting himself from his service or employment, it shall be lawful for the presiding magistrate or justices, and he and they is and are hereby required, to demand the production of the muster roll of the plantation or estate for the month during which such absence shall have taken place, and if such muster roll shall not be produced, or if it shall appear on inspection thereof, and shall be proved in evidence, that the names of such immigrants have not been duly called over as herein-before enacted, then and in any such case such complaint shall be dismissed.

Governor in Council may make rules for general treatment of immigrants.

36. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make and promulgate rules and orders respecting the lodging, medicine, medical attendance, care, food, and clothing, and for the general treatment of all immigrants, and the regulations so made shall be deemed part of the contract of the employer and the immigrant.

Hours of labour.

37. Every indentured immigrant, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, and except in case of illness, shall be bound to work upon or in the service of the plantation mentioned in his indenture for nine hours of each day, Sundays, Good Friday, New Year's Day, and Christmas Day only excepted: provided always, that during his absence on account of illness every such immigrant shall, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, receive instead of wages such allowances as the state of his health may require.

Employer failing to provide employment.

38. If it shall be established before any two justices of the peace, on complaint preferred by any indentured immigrant, that such immigrant is not provided by his employer with sufficient work to enable him to earn a just amount of wages in terms of his contract, such justices shall declare and adjudge the contract or indenture of such immigrant to be thereby cancelled, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause such immigrant to be indentured to some other employer, who shall be required to pay or to give promissory notes in manner and form provided by section 24 of this Act for such sums as may be the due proportion of the bounty or passage money for the unexpired period of the term of service transferred to him, the original employer and his estate remaining liable, however, for such sum or sums as may be due for the expired term or proportion of the whole period of service as expressed in the original contract or indenture.

Abatement of wages for misconduct.

39. Upon any complaint by any immigrant for nonpayment of wages or damages for breach of contract or misconduct by his employer, it shall be lawful for the presiding magistrate or justices to make a proportional abatement out of any sum to be awarded as the wages or damages due to such immigrant for such days or time as he shall be proved to have been, without the consent of his employer, absent from or neglecting his service or work, and also for the value

of any damage done to the property of his employer by or through the misconduct or negligence or carelessness of such immigrant.

Immigrant endangering or destroying property.

40. If any such immigrant as aforesaid shall, by negligence or other improper conduct, lose, throw away, endanger, or damage the property of his employer, or shall endanger such property by a careless or improper use of fire, or shall cruelly ill-use any cattle or other live stock belonging to his employer, or intrusted to his care, or by negligence shall suffer or occasion to be cruelly ill-used any such cattle or live stock, every such offender, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, such fine not to exceed four pounds, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Limitation of period for preferring complaints.

41. No complaint by any employer against any immigrant or by any immigrant against any employer made under any of the twelve preceding sections of this Act shall be entertained unless the same shall be preferred within thirty days after the occurrence of the subject matter of such complaint; and upon the hearing of any such complaint no abatement or deduction shall be made from the amount determined to be due to either party by reason of any misconduct of which such party may have been guilty at any time exceeding thirty days before the institution of such complaint.

Issue of certificate of industrial residence.

42. Every immigrant, of whatever description, who shall have completed the term of service under contract or indenture herein-before required of him respectively, or shall have paid the sums herein-before required to be paid in commutation of such service, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the immigration agent, free of all charge, a certificate of industrial residence, to be written or printed according to the form in the Schedule F. to this Act annexed, and shall and thereupon be released from all further obligation to perform service under contract or indenture; and such certificate shall be delivered free of cost to such immigrant by the said immigration agent at the proper time, if he can be found, whether application shall be made for the same or not; provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor, on being satisfied that any immigrant is, whether from sickness or any other cause, permanently disabled and unfit to perform any labour, to authorize the immigration agent to grant a certificate of exemption from labour, and provided that notice shall be published by the immigration agent for the space of one month before the issue of any certificate under this section of the intention to issue the same.

Schedule F.

Or of exemption from labour.

Register of certificates.

43. The immigration agent shall keep a register of all certificates issued under the provisions of the preceding section, which register shall contain the description, sex, age, and any other distinguishing mark, as clearly as the same can be set forth, of every immigrant to whom any such certificate may be granted; and if at any time any question shall arise, whether before a court of law or elsewhere, respecting any such immigrant, and he shall be unable to produce such certificate, an extract from the said register, under the hand of the said immigration agent, accompanied by a certificate under his hand of the identity of such immigrant, shall be deemed good and sufficient evidence; and if at any time any immigrant shall prove to

Extract to be evidence of issue of duplicate.

the satisfaction of the said immigration agent that such certificate has been lost or destroyed, he shall be entitled to receive a duplicate of the same on payment of the sum of two shillings for such duplicate.

Employer to report desertion of immigrant forthwith.

44. Every employer of any immigrant under indenture shall, within twenty-four hours from the time at which any such immigrant shall have deserted from such plantation, report such desertion at the nearest police station, stating in such report the number and name by which such immigrant is described in his indenture, with the date thereof, and any other information likely to facilitate the apprehension of such deserter; and so soon as any report of a desertion is delivered to the officer in charge of such police station he shall copy the same, and send on such report to the nearest police station in each direction, and the police officers respectively in charge of such station shall, in like manner, copy and send on such report from station to station until it reaches the inspector of police, and such inspector shall, at the end of each quarter, make up and transmit to the Governor a return, in the form marked G., of all desertions so reported, and of the result up to that date; and in case any employer shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty shillings nor more than forty shillings.

Publication of report.

Schedule G.

Penalty on harbouring or enticing away immigrant under indenture.

45. Every person who shall harbour, conceal, or employ any immigrant, being at the time under a written contract to labour for some other employer, or who shall remove or entice or solicit away from his employer any immigrant, shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding four pounds, and shall further pay to the employer to whom such immigrant shall be indentured the sum of four shillings for each day during which such immigrant shall be proved to have been so harboured or employed; and if the employer, or person in charge of any such immigrant, shall state upon oath before a justice of the peace that he has reasonable cause to suspect that such immigrant is harboured, concealed, or employed on the premises of any person, such justice of the peace may grant a warrant to search for such immigrant, and bring him or her, and the person by which such immigrant may be harboured, concealed, or employed, before him, to be dealt with as provided by this Act: provided always, that in every case in which any dispute or difference shall arise as to whether any person who shall have harboured, concealed, or employed any immigrant being at the time under a written contract to labour, or who shall have removed or enticed away, or shall have solicited or enticed any such immigrant to remove from the employment or service of his or her employer, had knowledge of any such immigrant being at the time under such contract, the proof of the absence or want of knowledge of every such person shall be on such person, and the proof of the knowledge of such person shall not be on the party aggrieved, complaining, or informing.

Apprehension of immigrant wandering from estate.

46. It shall be lawful for the employer of any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant under a written contract to labour, for the servant of such employer, or for any member of the police force or rural constable, to apprehend, without warrant, such immigrant who, on any day on which he shall be bound to labour, shall be found at a

distance of more than two miles from the estate on which he shall be engaged to labour without a ticket of leave, signed by such employer, and to cause such immigrant to be taken back to such estate; and that it shall be lawful for any member of the police force or constable, if he shall see reasonable cause for so doing, to call upon any such immigrant to produce to him his certificate of industrial residence or ticket of leave, and if such immigrant shall be unable or shall refuse so to do, then, without any unnecessary delay, to take such immigrant before the police magistrate or any two justices, to be dealt with according to law; and that if affidavit shall be made before any justice showing reasonable ground to suppose that any immigrant is harboured or concealed or employed on the premises of any person, such justice shall grant a warrant to search for such immigrant, to bring him before him to be dealt with according to law.

Half-yearly returns of immigrants by employers.

47. Every employer of immigrants under a written contract to labour shall, on or before the tenth day of January and tenth day of July in each and every year, make out and transmit to the immigration agent a return in writing of the number of immigrants who were in his service, under written contract, on the last day of the preceding month, which return shall be made out in the manner and form specified in the schedule hereto annexed, marked H., and shall be described as the return of the person with whom such immigrants shall have been under a written contract or otherwise, and shall contain a specification of the total number of such immigrants, and also of all deductions from the original number of immigrants under written contracts as aforesaid which shall have taken place within the last preceding six months by death or desertion, stating the names, numbers, and vessels of import of those who may have died or deserted, and also of those who may have returned to the performance of their contract after their desertion, giving the like description, and also of the births of any children among such immigrants, specifying the ages and sexes of such children, and the names and numbers of their parents, and also a declaration that the contents of such return are in all respects true and correct; and any person who shall neglect to transmit within fourteen days after the time specified any such return as aforesaid shall pay a sum of forty shillings, and a like sum for each and every subsequent month during which such neglect shall continue; and any person making or signing any such return or declaration, knowing the same to be false, shall be liable to be punished as by law provided in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Schedule H.

Return to be made of immigrants imprisoned.

48. Whenever any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant under indenture shall be sentenced by any court of criminal jurisdiction, or by any justice of the peace, under any Act or law in force, to any term of imprisonment, it shall be the duty of such court of criminal jurisdiction, or of such justice, as the case may be, within the period of one calendar month from the date of such sentence, to cause to be delivered to the immigration agent a return, setting forth as accurately as may be the name of such immigrant, the name of the estate to which he is indentured, the offence of which he shall have

been convicted, and the term of imprisonment to which he shall have been sentenced.

Entry in register of births, deaths, and desertions.

49. The immigration agent shall enter in the proper place in the register required by the tenth section of this Act all such births and deaths as shall be reported to him under the provisions of section forty-seven, or as shall in any other manner be brought to his knowledge, and shall keep a separate book in which shall be entered a full description of every immigrant reported to have deserted or to have been imprisoned, and the period during which he shall in consequence have been absent from the performance of his contract; and if it shall appear by such separate book that any such immigrant shall have been, whether at one time or upon different occasions, absent from the performance of his contract for one month or more for each year that he shall have been indentured, it shall be lawful for the said immigration agent, and he is hereby required to withhold the certificate by the forty-second and forty-third sections of this Act required to be given until such immigrant shall have completed the term of industrial residence required by law.

Suspension of issue of certificate.

Provision of accommodation hospital.

50. Every estate on which such immigrants, whether indentured or not indentured, are located, shall be provided with comfortable and sufficient dwellings, and with a proper hospital and hospital furniture, medicine, and nurses, and shall have a regularly licensed medical practitioner to attend the sick; and in default thereof the proprietor of such estate shall be liable to a penalty of four pounds, and a like sum for each and every fourteen days during which such default shall continue; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor, if he shall think fit so to do, in the case of any proprietor convicted more than once of a breach of the provisions of this section within a period of three months, to direct all such immigrants to be released and discharged from all further service to such employer, and thereupon such immigrants shall be wholly discharged from such service, and the Governor may direct such immigrants to be indentured to any other employer whom he may select, and who may be willing to receive the same.

Instruction of Africans.

51. All liberated Africans of the second class shall be allowed one afternoon in each week, to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of receiving education and religious instruction, and any manager or other person in charge of a plantation preventing the attendance of any such African at any school on such afternoon as aforesaid, or obstructing the minister of the parish, or any minister of the Christian religion, or any licensed schoolmaster duly authorized thereto by the Governor, in visiting and instructing any such African, or neglecting or refusing to provide a fit and proper place, if required so to do by the immigration agent until the appointment of an inspector of schools, and after such appointment by such inspector for the communication of such instruction, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each such offence, to be recovered upon the complaint of the immigration agent or inspector of schools, or any person authorized by him in writing: provided always, that any such African who shall absent himself from work on such afternoon as aforesaid, and shall not attend the school

provided for him, or receive instruction therein, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment in manner and form provided by section thirty-four of this Act.

Inspection of plantation by immigration agent.

52. It shall be lawful for the immigration agent to enter into and upon any plantation where any immigrant may be employed, and to inspect the state and condition of such immigrant, and inquire into any complaint which the employer may have against any such immigrant, or any such immigrant may have against his employer.

Penalty on obstruction of immigration agent.

53. Every person who shall wilfully do any act whereby the immigration agent may be prevented or obstructed in the performance of his duty under this Act shall, on conviction thereof before any two or more justices of the peace, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence as to the convicting justices shall seem fit.

Issue of passports to immigrants.

54. Every immigrant who shall have acquired a right to certificate of industrial residence shall and may demand and receive from the immigration agent a passport, which shall be delivered to him free of all charge whatsoever, and such immigrant shall thereupon be at liberty to depart from this colony on paying the expense of his own passage: provided always, that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed or taken to imply any obligation upon this colony to provide a passage for any such immigrant at any time before the expiration of the term for which he shall have consented to reside herein.

Right to back passage of Coolies.

55. Every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from the possessions of the East India Company, who shall arrive in this colony, and who shall have acquired a certificate of industrial residence in manner provided by the forty-second section of this Act, shall be entitled, at the expiration of ten years from the time of such arrival, and upon payment to the immigration agent of the sum of seven pounds six shillings and tenpence, to be provided with a back passage to the port from which he sailed at the expense of this colony; provided that if any such immigrant shall on claiming such back passage prove that he has been serving under indentures or annual or longer contracts for the whole period of his residence in this colony, he shall not be required to make any such payment; and every indenture or contract which may be made under the provisions of this section shall be made in manner provided by the twenty-third section of this Act; and every employer with whom any such immigrant shall enter into such indenture or contract shall at the time of the execution of the same, in addition to the fee by the said section imposed for the preparation thereof, pay to the immigration agent a sum calculated at the rate of one pound nine shillings and twopence per annum for the period stated in such indenture or contract: provided also, that no such immigrant shall be entitled to such back passage unless claimed within eighteen months from the period when he shall have become entitled to the same.

Free passage for invalids.

56. The Governor may order a back passage to be provided at the expense of the colony for any immigrant who may have become

permanently unfit for labour, anything herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Governor may arrange for return passage of Indian immigrant by way of neighbouring colony.

57. In order to facilitate the return of Indian immigrants who shall be entitled to back passage wholly or in part at the expense of this colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor, when there shall not be any convenient opportunity of providing such back passage from this colony direct to the port from which such immigrant shall have sailed, to arrange with the Governor of any neighbouring colony from which there may be a convenient opportunity for the return of such immigrant by way of such colony to such port wholly or in part at the expense of this colony, according to the terms in which the immigrant may be entitled to such back passage.

Penalty on master of vessel receiving immigrant without passport.

58. It shall not be lawful for any immigrant who shall have been introduced into this colony at the public expense to depart from the colony without having first obtained a passport in manner herein-before provided; and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall receive or harbour on board of such vessel, with the intention of carrying out of this colony, any such immigrant who shall not have obtained such passport, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum of twenty pounds for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured with such intention as aforesaid; and every such penalty shall and may be recovered for and on behalf of Her Majesty before the police magistrate or any two justices of the peace from such master or other person being in command of any such vessel, or from the owner of such vessel.

Inspection of vessel sailing with immigrants.

59. Upon the departure of any vessel from this colony having Indian immigrants on board returning to the port from whence they came, the immigration agent, accompanied by the health officer, shall proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such health officer shall ascertain by personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants whether the vessel is fit and suitable in all respects for the purpose, and whether all the arrangements made for the passage and treatment of the immigrants are in due conformity with law, and especially with the laws passed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India and Council for regulating the emigration of the native inhabitants of the territories under the government of the East India Company to the West Indies; and such immigration agent shall personally muster such immigrants, and ascertain whether they and each of them be the parties lawfully entitled to back passage, and shall certify upon the list to be by him furnished to the master of such vessel the total number of immigrants embarked, together with the state and condition of such immigrants, and that they are provided with clothing suitable for the voyage.

Payment of health officer.

60. Such health officer shall be allowed as his remuneration for services performed under this Act the sum of sixpence for every immigrant on board of any such vessel arriving, and the same sum for every immigrant departing at the expense of the colony.

Immigrant using false documents.

61. If any immigrant shall fraudulently obtain, transfer, use, or attempt to use any false, forged, or counterfeit certificate of industrial residence, passport, ticket of leave, or other document referred to in this Act, or shall in any manner alter or erase any part of such document, such immigrant shall be subject on conviction to a fine not exceeding four pounds, or to imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding thirty days.

Part of all fines not exceeding one half may be paid to the informer.

62. If any person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any offence against this Act, or shall fail to pay any fine imposed upon him for such offence, he shall be committed to the common gaol, there to remain in conformity with his sentence, and any part not exceeding one half of every fine imposed by this Act may, in the discretion of the presiding magistrate or justices, be paid to the informer, and in any case where the party convicted shall not pay such fine it shall be lawful for the Governor to reward such informer, provided that such reward to be so paid by the Governor shall in no case exceed four shillings.

Payment of salaries.

63. All salaries of officers granted and all expenses incurred in virtue of this Act shall be paid out of such funds as are raised for the purposes of immigration, and all monies payable by any person in virtue of any of the provisions of this Act, and which shall not be declared to be payable to any particular officer or person, shall be payable for the use of Her Majesty to the public treasurer, or to the magistrate or justices awarding the payment of any such money, and all sums received by any such magistrate or justices or any other person, and not payable over to any particular person, shall be paid over to the public treasurer, and all monies received by the public treasurer under this Act shall be applied to immigration purposes, and the public treasurer shall render to the committee of public accounts quarterly a statement of all receipts and payments for immigration purposes.

Adjudication of complaints under this Act.

64. All complaints, differences, and disputes which shall arise between employer and immigrant respecting any matter or thing treated of in this Act shall and may be heard and determined, except where otherwise specially provided, by the police magistrate or any two justices of the peace, and all penalties, forfeitures, and sums of money imposed or ordered to be paid by this Act may, unless otherwise specially directed, be recovered on summary conviction before such magistrate or justices, and it shall be lawful for the police magistrate sitting alone to do any act authorized by this Act to be done by two or more justices of the peace.

Recovery of penalties.

Mode of recovery of penalties.

65. In every case of summary conviction under this Act where the sum forfeited or ordered to be paid shall not be paid immediately after the conviction, or within such period not exceeding ten days after conviction as the presiding magistrate or justices shall at the time of conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the convicting magistrate or justices where the amount of the sum forfeited or ordered to be paid shall not exceed ten pounds, by warrant under his hand and seal or their hands and seals, to authorize and require any constable to levy the same, together with the costs and charges attending

such levy, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person convicted, and in default of such distress it shall and may be lawful for such magistrate or justices to commit such person so convicted to the common gaol, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three calendar months, unless where a less term is hereby specially provided, or until payment of such sums so forfeited or ordered to be paid, and where the amount of the sum forfeited or ordered to be paid shall exceed ten pounds, by warrant under his hand and seal or their hands and seals, to authorize and require the provost marshal to levy the same, together with the costs and charges attending such levy, upon the goods and chattels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the person so convicted, in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions as he would levy under execution any debt or damages recovered in the supreme court of judicature, and in default of goods and chattels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the person so convicted, to take the body of such person so convicted, and him to imprison in the common gaol for any term not exceeding six calendar months, unless when a less term is hereby specially provided, or until payment of such sum so forfeited or ordered to be paid.

Interpretation of terms.

66. Throughout this Act the words and expressions herein-after mentioned shall have and bear the following meanings, that is to say, the words "Her Majesty" shall mean Her Majesty, her heirs and successors; the term "immigration agent" shall not only mean the immigration agent, but also any sub-agent appointed by the Governor to act in any particular place or on any particular occasion in the place and stead of the immigration agent; the word "immigrant" shall include all immigrants already introduced or who may hereafter be introduced into this colony at the expense of the British treasury, or at the expense of this colony, or for whose introduction, although the same may be under private contract, the colony may hereafter pay bounty; the word "writing" shall also mean printing; the word "servant" shall mean any person employed and duly authorized by the proprietor of any plantation to which immigrants shall be allotted; the word "contract" and the words "written contract" shall mean also any indenture or agreement, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; the word "indenture" shall also mean contract; the word "estate" shall also mean plantation; the word "plantation" shall include any sugar, cocoa, coffee, plantain, rice, or cotton estate, or any farm or establishment on which any immigrant may be employed; the word "employer" shall include the proprietor or manager or other person having the direction of or the chief authority upon any such estate or plantation, or of or upon any farm or establishment on which any immigrant shall be employed; every word importing the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as to one person or thing; every word importing the plural number shall extend and be applied to one person, matter, or thing as well as to several persons, matters, or things; every word importing the masculine gender only shall extend and be applied to a female as well as to a male, unless in any of the

cases aforesaid it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Governor in Council to make rules for regulating proportion of sexes.

67. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make rules for regulating the proportion and number of each sex of any immigrants to be introduced into this colony under the provisions of this Act.

A. (SECTION 8.)

Immigration Agent's Certificate of Arrival.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that the ship (master) arrived at this port from , on the of , bringing immigrants above fourteen years of age, between the ages of fourteen and six years, and under six years of age; that I, assisted by the health officer of the port, have personally inspected the said vessel and immigrants, and find that the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Act for the time being, as far as the same are applicable, have been duly complied with, and finally, that the amount payable in respect of such immigrants is

Dated at day of , 185 .

A.B., Immigration Agent.

B. (SECTIONS 16, 19, & 23.)

Grenada.

Be it remembered, that on this day of in the year of our Lord 185 , A.B. of and C.D. of appeared before me E.F., immigration agent of the colony of Grenada, and in my presence signed their names or marks (as the case may be) to the following contract of service. The said A.B. agrees to hire the services of the said C.D., and the said C.D. agrees to render to the said A.B., his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, services in the capacity of a for the term of years, commencing on the day of in the year 185 , and terminating on the day of in the year 185 .

And it is further agreed between the said parties that the said C.D. shall be employed by the said A.B., his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, on plantation .

And it is further agreed that the said A.B., his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall pay to the said C.D., as such labourer aforesaid, the same rate of wages as is paid to the labourer not under indenture or contract working on said estate, and that such wages shall be paid. And it is further agreed that in the event of the said plantation being sold the said C.D. shall serve the purchaser thereof, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and shall be paid wages by the said purchaser, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, in conformity with this contract.

A.B.

C.D.

The preceding contract was signed by the above-named parties, in my presence, on the day and year above written, voluntarily, the same being as far as I am able to judge fully understood by them respectively.'

E.F., Immigration Agent.

C. (Sections 20 & 23.)

Grenada.

This indenture, made the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty- , between A.B., immigration agent in the colony of Grenada, for and on behalf of C.D., a liberated (male or female) African of the age of years, and numbered , recently sent to this colony under the authority of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of being located and established herein, of the one part, and E.F., of in this colony, of the other part, witnesseth, that in virtue of the Act in such case made and provided, and in consideration of the covenants, promises, and agreements on the part and behalf of the said E.F. herein-after contained, he, the said A.B., as such immigration agent, has indented, placed, and bound, and by these presents doth indent, place, and bind, the said C.D., the African indented to and with E.F. of , to serve for the term of years, to be computed from the day of the date of these presents, and doth hereby, for and on behalf of the said C.D., to and with the said E.F. covenant, promise, and agree that the said C.D. shall and will, during all and every part of the said term of years, truly and faithfully serve the said E.F. as a labourer on plantation ; and the said E.F. doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said A.B., for and on behalf of the said C.D., that he, the said E.F., shall and will, until the said C.D. shall have attained the age of fifteen years, find and provide for and allow to the said C.D. suitable and sufficient diet, clothing, tools, or implements of work, lodging and medical attendance, and such privileges, necessaries, and money wages as may from time to time be ordered by the Governor in Council, or be enacted touching or concerning Africans under the age of fifteen years indented in this colony, and shall also allow to the said C.D. during the continuance of these presents for education and religious instruction such one afternoon in every week as shall be appointed or assigned by the Governor of the colony for the time being. In witness whereof he, the said A.B., the immigration agent for and on behalf of the said C.D., and he the said E.F., have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

D. (SECTION 26.)

ANNUAL LIST of ARRIVALS and ALLOTMENTS of IMMIGRANTS.

No. of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	No. of Immigrants.	From what Place.	Adults.			Children between 6 and 14 years.			Children under 6 years.			No. of Immigrants allotted, including children.		To what Plantation allotted.	Remarks.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		

Dated at this day of 185

A.B., Immigration Agent.

N.B.—If any discrepancy occurs between the number of arrivals and those allotted, explain it in the column for Remarks.

E. (Section 27.)

Muster Roll of Plantation for the Month of

Description of Immigrant.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22d.	23d.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	Remarks.
Portuguese -																																	
Coolie -																																	
Chinese -																																	
African -																																	

J.F., *Manager or Overseer.*

F. (Section 42.)

No.

This is to certify, That the immigrant herein-under described has completed his term of service (or has paid the amount required in commutation of his service) under the provisions of the Act, intituled "An Act to alter the Law "of Contracts with regard to Immigrants, and for the Encouragement of Immi- "gration, and for the General Regulation of Immigrants."

Name.	Sex.	Description.	Remarks.

(Signed) A. B.

G. (Section 44.)

Quarterly Return of Desertions from the District.

No.	Description of Immigrant.	Name.	Sex.	Date of Indenture.	Plantation from which deserted.	Date of Desertion.	Date of Return to Service.

H. (Section 47.)

Half-Yearly Return of the entire Number of Immigrants located on Plantation in the Parish of , Grenada.

	Madras Coolies.		Calcutta Coolies.		Africans.		Portuguese.		Chinese.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number remaining at last Return - - -												
Number born, received, or returned from desertion since last Return - -												
Total - - -												
Number died, departed, or deserted, since last Return - - -												
Total on the Estate												

Specification of Birth.

Name of Infant.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Name of Mother.	Father's Number.	Father's Ship of Import.	Father's Country.

Specification of Deserters.

Name of Deserter.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Desertion.

Specification of Deaths.

Name of Deceased.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.

Specification of Immigrants returning after Desertion.

Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Country.	Number.	Ship of Import.	Date of Return.	Date of Desertion.

I, of Plantation do solemnly and sincerely declare, That the above is a true and correct Return of the Immigrants on Plantation on the day of 18 , as required by the 47th clause of the Act, intituled "An Act to alter the Law of Contracts with "regard to Immigrants, and for the Encouragement of Immigration, and for the "general Regulation of Immigrants."

Signature.

Passed the Assembly, this Fourth day of September One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. (Signed) JOHN WELLS, Clerk of Assembly.

Passed the Council, this Fifth day of September One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. (Signed) SAMUEL MITCHELL, Actg. Clerk of Council.

Dated at Grenada, the Eighth day of September One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. (Signed) HENRY GARRAWAY, Speaker.

[L. M. S.] (Signed) ROBT. W. KEATE, Lieut.-Governor.

Assented to by his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, this Eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

(Signed). SAMUEL MITCHELL, Actg. Colonial Secretary.

Duly proclaimed in the Town of St. George, in the Island of Grenada, this Eighth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

(Signed) JAMES ROBERTSON, Acting Provost Marshal.

A true copy.

(Signed) SAMUEL MITCHELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 63.

List of the Chinese Labourers imported at the Havana, with the Dates, Names of Vessels, and Consignees.

Dates of Arrivals.	Vessels' Names.	Where from.	Consignees.	Ship's Tonnage.				Number of Asiatics.	Remarks.
				Spanish.	British.	Portuguese.	American.		
1847.									
June 3	Oquendo - -	Amoy -	Arrietta - -	350	–	–	–	200	
July 20	Duke of Argyle -	Do. -	Peñasco -	–	629	–	–	400	
1853.									
March 10	Blenheim - -	Do. -	Villoldo & Co.	–	808	–	–	480	
„ 14	Panama - -	Do. -	Do. -	–	522	–	–		
„ 14	Gertrude - -	Do. -	Do. -	–	605	–	–	198	
„ 30	Inchinnan -	Do. -	Do. -	–	565	–	–	335	
April 17	Sophia - -	Macao -	Pereda & Co. -	–	–	240	–	233	
„ 21	Lady Amherst -	Amoy -	Villoldo & Co.	–	446	–	–	225	
May 2	Viagente - -	Macao -	Pereda & Co. -	–	–	376	–	249	
„ 11	SirThos.Gresham	Amoy -	Villoldo & Co.	–	594	–	–	320	
„ 22	Columbus -	Do. -	Do. -	–	468	–	–	266	
June 27	Bella Gallega -	Do. -	Pereda & Co. -	800	–	–	–	381	
Aug. 30	Sappho - -	Do. -	Villoldo & Co.	–	446	–	–	194	
Sept. 1	Medina - -	Do. -	Do. -	–	960	–	–	380	
1854.									
May 18	Menzies - -	Sivatao	Pereda & Co. -	–	448	–	–	199	
„ 23	Emigrante -	Macao -	Do. -	–	–	630	–	539	
1855.									
April 8	Bella Gallega -	Sivatao	Do. -	433	–	–	–	396	
„ 23	RoxburghCastle	Amoy -	Do. -	–	1,121	–	–	575	
May 30	Carpentaria -	Sivatao	Do. -	–	1,460	–	–	704	
June 30	Martin Luther -	Do. -	Do. -	–	1,241	–	–	577	
July 22	Hound - -	Macao -	Do. -	–	–	–	713	228	
„ 24	Sky Lark - -	Sivatao	Do. -	–	–	–	1,209	532	
						Total -		7,711	

The Coolies by the "*Blenheim*" and "*Panama*" got intermixed at the Quarantine ground, and could not be separated afterwards; there were originally on board the two vessels 803, so that 323 died! Of the "*Gertrude's*" *152* died! Of the "*Medina's*" *50* died, *3* of "*Inchinnan's*," *56* of the "*Sappho's*," and 3 to 5 per cent. of the rest by British vessels.

Appendix No. 64.

Return of Land Lease Sales held at Hong Kong during the Year 1855.

Date of Sale.	Fixed Annual Rent.			Premium.
1855:	£	s.	d.	$
1st February - - -	504	7	7	5,625
16th and 17th March - -	270	14	2	9,305
14th and 15th May - -	472	2	0	2,610
28th and 29th May - -	447	19	0	5,050
9th July - - -	85	0	6	295
4th August - - - -	518	6	6	5,965
28th August - - -	529	7	2	8,085
1st and 2d October - -	570	10	6	4,875
16th November - - -	404	0	0	33,650
£	3,802	7	5	$ 75,460*

* At 4*s.* 2*d.* each equal to 15,720*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, premium on 3,802*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* being more than 400 per cent.

Emigration Office,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 7 April 1856.

S. Walcott, *Secretary.*

Appendix No. 65.

Copy of a License to export Guano from Three Islands on the Coast of Arabia.

This indenture made the 20th day of February 1856, between Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the first part, and John Ord of Litherland near Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, late master mariner, and Joseph Hindson and James Henshaw Hayes, both of Liverpool aforesaid, merchants and brokers, of the second part: Whereas His Highness the Imaum of Muscat hath ceded to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in full property and dominion, five islands in or near the bay of Kooria Mooria, on the south coast of Arabia, denominated respectively Halaaneea, Soda, Jibleea, Haski, and Ghurzoad, and being part of His said Highness's dominions: And whereas it hath been represented to Her said Majesty that the three last-mentioned islands contain deposits of guano and other substances capable of being used for the manuring of land (all which substances are herein-after included under the term guano): And whereas the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshaw Hayes have applied to Her said Majesty for leave and authority to appropriate and remove the said guano, which

Her said Majesty hath been pleased to grant on the terms and under the conditions hereafter mentioned.

Now this indenture witnesseth that Her said Majesty hath granted and doth hereby grant to the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshaw Hayes, their executors, administrators, and assigns (herein-after called the parties of the second part), the sole and exclusive right for the term of five years from the date of these presents to raise and take away the said guano from the said three islands of Jiblcea, Haski, and Ghurzoad, with permission to construct on the said islands all such sheds, huts, stores, jetties, or other works or buildings as may be requisite for that purpose: And this indenture further witnesseth that the said parties of the second part do hereby covenant and agree, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, with and to Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, that all guano which shall be shipped from any of the said islands shall be taken direct to the port of Liverpool or to some other port or ports in the United Kingdom, which may hereafter be approved by Her said Majesty at the request of the said parties of the second part, and shall be consigned to the said Joseph Hindson, or to such other person or persons in the United Kingdom as may be approved by Her Majesty on such request as aforesaid, and that the said parties of the second part, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, some or one of them, shall pay to Her said Majesty a royalty of 2*s.* sterling for every ton of guano so shipped as aforesaid during the first two years, and 4*s.* sterling for every ton so shipped during the last three years of the term aforesaid, and that no such guano shall be landed from any ship until the said royalty shall have been paid on all the guano carried in such ship, according to the estimate of the principal officer of Customs at the port of discharge (which estimate and payment nevertheless shall be subsequently adjusted, according to the actual quantity of guano which, after the final discharge of the vessel, shall be found to have been on board); and further, that the said parties of the second part, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall send into one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State separate accounts of the amount of guano shipped in each half year of the said term, commencing from the date of these presents, so as to ensure (as far as may be practicable) that every such account shall reach the said Secretary of State within six calendar months of the expiration of the half year to which it relates: And this indenture further witnesseth that in case any of the above covenants shall be broken or left unfulfilled, it shall be lawful for Her said Majesty, by notice under the hand of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State to be forwarded by post, to allow any one of the said parties of the second part, and be published in the London Gazette within one week of the date thereof, to declare that on a day to be named in such notice, not being less than three calendar months after the date thereof, the licence and authority hereby granted to the said parties of the second part, to raise and remove guano as aforesaid, shall cease and determine, and such licence and authority shall accordingly cease and determine, and all sheds, huts, stores, jetties, and other works and temporary buildings made by the said

parties of the second part on any of the said islands, and all guano shipped therefrom after the day so named as aforesaid, shall be and become the property of Her Majesty; and it is hereby further agreed, that all expenses incurred or to be incurred in the preparation and execution of this indenture, or in carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be borne by the said parties of the second part, and that the opinion of the solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the amount of such expenses shall in all respects be final.

In witness whereof we, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, Charles Alexander Wood, and Frederic Rogers, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and seals, for and on behalf of Her Majesty; and the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshaw Hayes, have respectively hereto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

(Signed) T. W. C. MURDOCH. (L.S.)
C. ALEXANDER WOOD. (L.S.)
FREDERIC ROGERS. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, Charles Alexander Wood, and Frederic Rogers, as such Emigration Commissioners as aforesaid, in the presence of

(Signed) STEPHEN WALCOTT,
Secretary to the said Emigration Commissioners.

(Signed) JNO. ORD. (L.S.)
JOSEPH HINDSON. (L.S.)
J. H. HAYES. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said John Ord, Joseph Hindson, and James Henshaw Hayes, in the presence of

(Signed) GEORGE STONE, Solicitor, Liverpool.
BERNARD BYRON, Clerk to Mr. Stone.

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on 24 February, 2020

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